

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
SHOWERY.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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June 16th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 82, p.m. 85; Humidity...88, 77.

June 16th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 84, p.m. 88; Humidity...83, 67.

No. 8814

號三初月五年壬子

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1912.

一拜禮 號七十月六年英港

\$38 PER ANNU
SINGAPORE COPY 10 CENTS

TELEGRAMS.

SWEDISH TRAIN SMASH.

IS PEOPLE KILLED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, June 16, 5.50 p.m.
Received 17, 6.30 a.m.

Eighteen people were killed and sixteen injured through the Malmo-Stockholm express colliding with a goods train in Malmo station.

THE CABINET CHANGES

ONE RADICAL LEFT

London, June 15, 5 a.m.
Received, 4.50 p.m.

Viscount Haldane's succession to Lord Greyburn, and the appointments of Mr. Tennant and Mr. Baker, are regarded as weakening the Radical element in the Ministry. Mr. Masingham, in the "Nation," says that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's first Cabinet contained seven Radicals. Now Mr. Lloyd-George is the only definite Radical, with Mr. Morley and Mr. Lewis Harcourt as Gladstonian Liberals, and Mr. John Burns, who is difficult to classify. The rest of the body bears the Imperialist stamp. Many of the inner group, which controls the policy, owe parentage to the Liberal League. The changes represent the deepening forces of Conservatism in and English Society and politics.

HOME RULE.

ULSTER'S RESISTANCE.

London, June 15, 4.5 a.m.
Received, 4.25 p.m.

Sir Edward Carson, the chief speaker at the anti Home-Rule demonstration in the Albert Hall, said Ulster was determined that Home Rule, even if it passed, should become dead, as an Act of Parliament. She accepted the Government's declaration of war, said Sir Edward, and "We are not altogether unprepared; now is the time to take a step forward in the campaign."

THE KING AT HARROW.

A CONFIDENT HOPE.

London, June 15, 6.50 p.m.
Received 16, 5.30 a.m.

Their Majesties have visited Harrow. The King, replying to an address, said he was confident that the school would continue to furnish men who would serve in the great work of governing and defending the Empire.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

A "HUNGER STRIKE."

London, June 16, 4.10 a.m.
Received, 4.50 p.m.

At a Suffragist demonstration at the Albert Hall it was announced that the suffragists in prison, including Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, would embark on a hunger strike until all alike were treated as first-class misdemeanants.

TELEGRAMS.

TAFT v. ROOSEVELT.

THE LATEST AWARDS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, June 15, 4.5 a.m.
Received, 4.25 p.m.

Reuter's Chicago correspondent states that the National Committee has awarded Mr. Taft all the contested delegations of Oklahoma and Tennessee.

"STEALING THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT."

A message from New York says that Mr. Roosevelt has made the statement that he is going to Chicago in obedience to the unanimous demands of his delegates in denouncing the "knot of professional politicians at the National Committee who are stealing the people's right to make nomination."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VISIT.

Later.

Owing to the National Committee which organises the Republican Convention deciding almost every contested delegation in favour of Mr. Taft, which the Rooseveltians declare to be fraudulent, Mr. Roosevelt has gone to Chicago on the very eve of the convention. The visit is denounced by opponents as improper and unparalleled. Mr. Roosevelt's followers are rejoicing, and are convinced that his presence will not only destroy Mr. Taft's chances but also prevent the selection of a compromise candidate.

FISTICUFFS!

The Taftites control the convention theoretically but know that Mr. Taft has little chance of election. Meanwhile the political heat in Chicago is prodigious, even fisticuffs being indulged in by the delegates.

POPULAR WELCOME.

Later.

A Chicago telegram states that Mr. Roosevelt has arrived and was given an ovation. Brass bands met him at the railway station and he drove to his hotel followed by cheering crowds.

DISTURBED RECEPTION.

MR. ASQUITH ATTACKED.

London, June 15.
Received, 5.30 p.m.

A King's Birthday reception was held at the India Office, at which Royalties were present. Mr. Asquith, who was receiving, was thrice assaulted by suffragist guests. One woman hit him on the head with a fan, and tried to tear off the epaulettes of the Premier's uniform. An usher dragged her off.

PORTUGUESE POLITICS.

A JEWISH COLONY.

London, June 16, 4.10 a.m.
Received, 4.52 a.m.

The Chamber in Lisbon has adopted a scheme for a Jewish colony in Angola.

NEW CABINET.

Sr. Duarte Leite has formed a Cabinet representative of all parties, with Sr. Vas Concellos as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

TIBETAN INVASION.

[From Chinese Sources.]

Peking, June 16.

The Governor General of Szechuan has telegraphed to the Central Government that the Tibetans have crossed the borders and that the troops of the garrison are insufficient to cope with the intruders. Lo Kwan is at present in danger.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Ministry of Education has decided to enforce compulsory education throughout the land on the 1st of September.

YUNNAN'S FEARS.

The Central Government has received a telegram from the Governor General of Yunnan stating that "a certain nation" has despatched 2,000 troops to Pien-nan from India. The Central Government has directed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to protest against the action to the foreign Minister concerned. "Shat Po."

REVOLT IN SHANTUNG.

Shanghai, June 16.

On the morning of the 14th inst., the troops of the garrison in Chai-nan-fu, capital of Shantung, mutinied, owing to the fact that they had not received their pay. They looted residences and burnt down the houses. The city gates were closed and all communications were suspended. Chow Chai-chai, the Governor General, took shelter in the Roman Catholic Church. All the foreigners were reported to be safe. At night the mutinous troops were attacked and dispersed by the city guards. Gradually order was restored.

THE LOAN QUESTION.

Wong Ling has telegraphed to Tung Shao-yi and Huang Hsing to the effect that he has received a telegraphic message from the Chinese abroad undertaking to raise a public loan of \$30,000,000 on condition that the foreign loans be cancelled. "Shat Po."

TANG DISAPPEARS.

Shanghai, June 16.

Tang Shao-yi has suddenly left Peking for Tientsin. The other members of the Cabinet are greatly surprised at his sudden departure.

FRONTIER QUESTION.

President Yuan intends to appoint Wan Chun Yao as adviser on frontier affairs.

BIG LOSS.

The loss sustained by the mutiny of the troops in Chai-nan-fu represents a big sum. Chow Chai-chai, the Governor General, has telegraphed to Peking that order has been maintained.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Choy Yuan-pui, Minister of Education, has decided to enforce compulsory education. Children of seven years of age will be compelled to go to school, otherwise their parents or guardians will be punished.

COMMERCIAL LAWS.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Ministry of Commerce asking for an earlier drawing up of the commercial laws, and also those connected with the registration of trade marks, etc. "Shat Po."

TELEGRAMS.

THE HOME STRIKE.

COLLAPSE EXPECTED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, June 16, 4.10 a.m.
Received, 4.50 p.m.

Though the Strike Committee in a manifesto yesterday declared the position is more promising than ever, and Mr. Ben Tillett assured an audience of strikers that Australia, New Zealand, and America were prepared to help them, the final collapse of the strike is expected daily owing to the apathy of the provincial ports, and the privations of the strikers' families, many of whom are starving.

HAD ENOUGH.

Later.

The Bristol Strike Committee has advised the men to resume work, as the men of other ports have not come out as was expected.

ROYALIST WARRIORS.

EMBARKATION PREVENTED

London, June 15.
Received, 5.30 p.m.

A message received in London states that a steamer has been detained at Zbrugge, on which were embarking many Portuguese Royalists, with a consignment of munitions.

CANTON NEWS.

The Currency Question.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, June 15.

The Commissioner of Finance has, in view of the money market being flooded with paper currency, ordered the withdrawal of notes from July 1 next, after which date the Council will be able to pass resolutions instituting new taxation.

Soldier Runs Amok.

At 9 p.m. on the 14th a soldier ran amok in a lane off Sha-ke Street, and in his mad freak he began to fire on any and everybody. Pedestrians fled in all directions, while the foreign troops on the Shamen opposite, not knowing the cause of the trouble, were soon ready for any emergency. The mad man's career was ended when he got into Cheung Lok Street, where he was killed by a fellow-soldier. Altogether the man killed 14 people and wounded very many. Later the dead and wounded were removed by the Red Cross Society.

The Banking Movement.

The Governor-General has written to the various merchant guilds and to the Chinese of Hongkong asking that no time be lost in pushing the scheme for the establishment of People's Banks. He declares that China's failure to realise the advantages of banks has led to her financial reliance on foreign nations.

Forests.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has sent a despatch to the Governor-General regarding the protection of forests. He is requested to "forward" a return of the forests in the province not owned privately, and has been instructed that all such forests should be claimed by the Government. The despatch states that the Ministry is now busily engaged in preparing by-laws governing the management of the forests, and these when approved will be uniformly applied to the whole country.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS BEATEN.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, June 15, 12.50 p.m.
Received, 16, 12 a.m.

Lancashire beat the Australians at Manchester by 24 runs. The match between Nottingham and the South Africans at Nottingham resulted in a draw. Middlesex beat Yorkshire at Lords by four wickets. Surrey beat Essex at Leyton by 287 runs. Hants beat Derbyshire at Derby by 54 runs. The match between Sussex and Kent at Brighton ended in a draw.

CANADIAN WHEAT.

A HUGE CROP.

London, June 12, 12.50 a.m.
Received, 16, 12 a.m.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that the Department of Agriculture estimates the western wheat crop at 2,500 million bushels, exceeding the estimates of 1911 by 70 millions.

SASSOON OPIUM CASE.

The judgment of Sir Haviland de Sausmarez in the case of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company against the Western Assurance Company, in dismissing a claim for damages sustained by a cargo of opium owned by the plaintiff company and insured in the defendant company has been upheld by the British Privy Council. An appeal was made by E. D. Sassoon and Company some time ago, and Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Lord Shaw and Lord Morsey decided that the local justice was right in dismissing the action, and stated that they were of the opinion that the appeal should be dismissed.

The suit was brought for insurance on opium which was damaged by water while stored in one of the Sassoon opium hulks in the Whampoa on July 20, 1908. Judgment was given by Sir Haviland de Sausmarez on January 23, 1911. The evidence showed that the bottom of the opium hulk was rotten, and the Privy Council decided that "in this case the damage, though proximately due to sea water, was not in any sense due to sea peril, and it does not therefore fall within the policy."—"China Press."

SARAWAK IN 1911.

The Treasury returns for Sarawak for 1911 are not so favourable as for 1910, and but for the more prosperous state of the coal mines the year's working would have shown a deficit. As it was there was a surplus of \$78,000, the expenditure of the year having increased by a like amount. Among the assets are \$450,000 with the Singapore Bank, \$85,714 with the Borneo Co., \$85,714 with an English Bank, \$50,000 note issue reserve in Singapore, and current account with Singapore Bank of \$228,420. The balance of assets over liabilities is over a million dollars. There was a considerable decrease in customs owing to the decreased export of guttong. Sa-long colliery showed a profit of \$41,441, considering the small price, \$8 at the wharf, this is very satisfactory.

The trade returns show decreases amounting to 1.12 million imports and slightly over a million exports. The total trade was 18 million dollars.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MONSOON.

A BOMBAY ADVICE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, June 15, 12.50 p.m.
Received, 16, 12 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Bombay states that the monsoon has burst.

THE QUININE MARKET.

The recent improvement in the value of quinine was one of the most prominent features of the drug market at home during the month of April, speculators having shown renewed interest after a period of comparative inactivity extending over three years. The possibilities of a continued advancing market are now much brighter, says "The Chemist and Druggist," and this has readily given the cue to those who are always on the look-out for a quick turnover profit. The chief factor contributing to the present advance, which had its starting point at the last Amsterdam bark auction when the unit advanced about 10 p.c.—is the material falling off in the bark shipments from Java for the first three and a half months of this year. These, as compared with the two previous years, are as follows:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.
January.....	1,167,000	1,420,000	638,000
February.....	903,000	945,000	922,000
March.....	1,375,000	1,493,000	812,000
April (first half)	698,000	444,000	375,000

Amsterdam lbs.

4,149,000 4,303,000 2,747,000
It will be seen that the deficiency to date is 1,556,000 Amsterdam pounds less as compared with last year. To this decrease may be attributed the higher prices paid for bark at the last auction, in addition to which the unsold portion subsequently sold at considerably higher prices. Another point to which considerable importance is attached is the visit of Herr Buchler, of the Brunswick Quinine Factory, to Java. The avowed object of his visit, as the representative of European quinine-makers, is to bring about an understanding between the Java planters as to the restriction of their output, and no doubt to establish cordial relations with the Java Quinine Factory, if such a thing is possible. Time will prove whether the present restriction in bark shipments is the result of these pourparlers with the planters, or is the outcome of a genuine shortage. It will also be seen very soon whether bark is being held back in Batavia, as some believe. On the other hand, it is said that cinchona is being uprooted to give place to rubber, but nothing definite is known on the point.

Towards the end of April, the German factories, after selling to consumers at 8.1-2d. withdrew their quotation, as they had not sufficient bark on hand to fill orders. They stated that they had no quinine to offer, and that prices were nominal. From this it may be inferred that another advance is imminent. The official price for three years in the German market was 7.1-2d. for the sulphate, and last year second-hands touched 6d. Java quinine selling on several occasions at 5.3-8d. per oz., whereas to-day there are buyers at 8.1-4d. for this description and 8.1-2d. for German from second-hands.

That the consumption of quinine continues to increase is undoubtedly, as the result chiefly of official action in malarial countries, these having been assisted by the exceptionally low prices.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

Telegrams.

The Malmo-Stockholm express has collided with a goods train, resulting in 18 people being killed and 16 injured.

Speaking at the Albert Hall anti-Home Rule demonstration, Sir Edward Carson stated that Ulster was not altogether unprepared to take her part, and it was now time to take a step forward in the campaign.

The recent changes caused by Lord Haldane's new appointment are regarded as weakening the Radical element in the Cabinet.

A steamer which was embarking Portuguese Royalists with a consignment of munitions aboard, has been detained at Zbrugge.

At a King's Birthday reception at the India Office, Mr. Asquith was thrice assaulted by Suffragist guests.

Political heat at Chicago is stated to be prodigious, the delegates to the Convention even indulging in fistfights. Mr. Roosevelt has been given a great welcome.

The final collapse of the Home strike is daily expected, owing to the apathy of the provincial ports and the privations of the strikers' families.

The imprisoned Suffragists are to embark on a hunger strike until all alike are treated as first-class misdemeanants.

A new Portuguese Cabinet has been formed.

On a visit to Harrow, the King said he was confident that the school would continue to furnish men to serve in the great work of governing and defending the Empire.

The South Africans and Notts have drawn at cricket, while Lancashire beat the Australians. A Bombay wire states that the monsoon has burst.

It is estimated that the Canadian Western wheat crop will exceed that of 1911 by 70 million bushels.

LOCAL.

A man who was charged this morning with being in possession of two tael five mace of opium without a certificate, told the bench that it was thirty years old.

Hung Man-chun, managing partner of the Wing Yue firm, of 7a Cleverly Street, contracted in August last to deliver to the Yung On firm five chests of Patna opium at \$61.50 per ball. The defendant failed to do so, and as on Sept. 6, when the contract was broken, the market price was \$78.75 per ball, the Tung On firm claimed for \$3,450,000, being the difference between the market price and the contract price, as well as damages, for breach of contract. The case was formally proved to-day and judgment given for plaintiffs with costs.

It is announced that the profits from the recent University bazaar amounted to over \$35,000.

We are informed that the ex-Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, leaves Hongkong for Peking on Saturday. It is understood that Sir Francis will take up the position of legal advisor to the Republican Government.

Mr. Irving, in the Police Court this morning, gave his judgment in the motor car test case. Defendants were fined \$5.

Shipping

? GOING HOME?

WHY NOT

A. Holiday
at Home,
and a way
to get
there that's
a holiday.

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu (the Paradise of the Pacific) of California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U. S. MAIL Steamers of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water." Wireless Telegraphy. Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra. Meals for epicures under the superintendence of caterer of International Repute.

THE COST: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities, than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74) and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.

KOREA	18,000	Tons	Sailing	June 18	1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	"	"	July 2	"
MANCHURIA	27,000	"	"	July 16	"
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	"	Aug. 6	"

INTERMEDIATE.

CHINA	10,200	"	"	July 9	"
INDIA	11,000	"	"	July 30	"
PERFIA	9,000	"	"	Aug. 27	"

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).
Telephone No. 141.

FRED J. HALTON,
Agent.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "ITINDA" 5,251 tons, Capt. J. Kennedy, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ on the 20th June, at daylight, to be followed on the 5th July by S.S. "FULFRA," 4,154 tons, Captain J. Childy, taking Cargo and Passengers at current rates.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "ITOLA" will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and RANGOON on the 19th June, at Noon, followed by the S.S. "MUTTRA" taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGE. TS.
Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 11th June, 1912

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Notices

ELLWOOD'S
HELMETS
AERTEX
CELLULAR.
REGAL
SHOES

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR

and

OUTFITTER,

21, Hongkong Hotel Buildings,
Queen's Road.

FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10

APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

Consignees

THE BAN LINE, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP "MAGIVER."

FROM PORTLAND, OR., AND
SEATTLE.

THE above steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified Bills of Lading are to be sent in at once for countersignature and delivery of their cargo to be taken from alongside immediately. Cargo impeding discharge will be discharged into Kowloon Godown Lighters at consignees risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1912.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 11th instant, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1912

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Notices

NETTING.
NETTING.
NETTING.

TENNIS AND BOUNDARY
NETTING CUT TO ANY SIZE.
1 cent per square foot.
APPLY

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

P.O. BOX 280. TELEPHONE No. 664.
3, DUDELL STREET.

[112]

THE LEEDS FORGE CO., LTD., LEEDS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK of every description.
Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL-STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong and China.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.

Agents,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

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S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
AUTOCUTTING WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.
Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal.

Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.
OFFICE: St. George's Building, 3rd Floor, Telephone 1033.

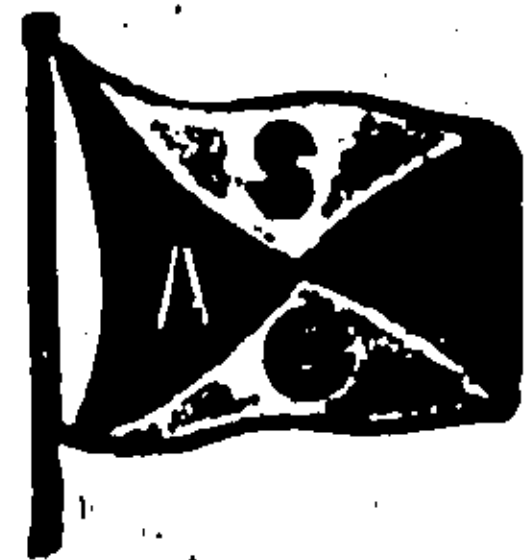
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Dis Bros
TAILORS

WYNDHAM STREET (Flower St.) ESTABLISHED 1900.

To Sail

Hongkong—Boston and
New York.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA
PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at Malabar Coast and to proceed via Cape of Good Hope.)

S.S. "INDRAMAYO"

on 3rd July, 1912.

For Freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1912.

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FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG
AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius).

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

Capt. E. W. Hamlyn, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1912.

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Notices

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT Famine Districts with an area of 80,000 square miles.

TWO and a half million people facing starvation.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO-DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIVES.

Treasurer, H. C. GULLAND, Esq.,
Manager, International Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

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MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Retouching.

Hongkong, 1st May 1911.

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PEARL TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	every 15 minutes.
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SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.	
--------------------------	--

SPECIAL CARS.

Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd Nov., 1911.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1912.

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MAN HING CHEUNG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND EX-
PORTERS

OF HIGH-CLASS
RATTAN AND SEAGRASS FUR-
NITURE, BAMBOO BLINDS,
MATTING, &c., &c.

BEG to inform their Customers and the General Public that they have now REMOVED to No. 16, Queen's Road Central, where they have a large Stock of Chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Prices Reasonable.
Inspection Cordially Invited.
Orders Promptly executed.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1912.

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Notices

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL
& CO.

SILK STORE.

No. 41, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BEG to inform all Ladies and Gentlemen that they are holding a great Clearance Sale of all kinds of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods, &c., for one month only, commencing from 1st to 30th June, 1912, which they are disposing of at exceptionally reduced prices in order to make room for fresh goods and would like to draw your kind attention to the fact.

An inspection earnestly solicited.

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GUINNESS' STOUT,
THE WELL-KNOWN
"HORSEHEAD,"



BRAND.

Sole Agents,

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR & CO.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN
and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1912.

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PURE-AL MINIMUM
COOKING-UTENSILS.

THE MOST HYGIENIC
NO RUST, NO CHIPPING OF ENAMEL
VERY DURABLE

SAVE TIME AND FUEL

BRIGHT AND CLEAN.
VERY MODERATE PRICES INSPECTION INVITED.
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[44]

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SANITARY
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RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two Tablespoonsful to a Gallon of Water for Washing Floors, etc., is Most Useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

Per Pint Tin..... 50 cents.

Per Gallon Tin... \$2.00

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1912.

PEOPLE WHOSE VISION
IS DEFECTIVE.

Suffer from troubles like the following:

1 Cannot see near and far objects with equal ease.

2 Have to hold things nearer than 12 inches from the eyes—or further away.

3 Reading and all close work quickly tires the eyes.

4 Pain occurs behind and above the eyes.

5 Headache caused by eye strain.

6 Temporary blurring of vision while reading.

7 Difficulty in recognising friends across the way.

If you suffer from any of the above symptoms, don't hesitate, come and see us in ten minutes, we can show you how to obtain clearer vision. We are equipped with the most up-to-date instruments for Sight Testing.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

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WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPHANDLERS.

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 23rd May 1911.

SHIPOHANDLERS.

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 23rd May 1911.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Daily Press.

The Strike Problem.

The chief desideratum is some independent, impartial machinery, outside Government influence, to which such disputes can be referred, where the judges and assessors have an adequate knowledge of the conditions to be able to give a fair decision on the evidence. The Board of Trade is at present the only medium of mediation in such disputes, but however able it may be in other directions, it suffers under the drawback of being a Government organ and therefore connected with the coercive methods to which the men so strongly object. Attempts to establish rates of wages by law have always proved a failure in the past, and it is hardly to be hoped that the Minimum Wage Act will be more successful, even though it does not make compulsory the scale of wages settled by the District Boards. But the establishment of Courts prepared to arbitrate between masters and men stands on a different footing. In disputes between nations we have got so far as to establish an arbitration tribunal, the decisions of which are not compulsory save by the weight of public opinion. It, therefore, seems possible that the settlement of civil disputes by similar tribunals is within the bounds of practical politics.

South China Morning Post.

England and Conscription.

It is quite probable that we are moving as a nation, in spite of public opinion, in that direction. The course of international politics may contribute to our adoption of some form of conscription—the spirit of which has already appealed to some of our big colonies—and not the least effective lesson taught us was the tragic gloom and gnawing despair that followed on recent industrial paralysis. If such were the state of England in times of comparative peace, what might be the aspect of things if war had been declared? We believe the British army was never in a better state of efficiency than it is to-day, but the reserve forces of England have not and cannot be trained under present conditions to that standard which demands a great deal from civilians. Sir John French has more than a suspicion that the day is coming when the nation must solve the problem of her military defence, and, distasteful though it may be to one who has for a long period appreciated voluntary services, it will be found that we must follow in the wake of continental countries and embrace conscription.

CAMELS FOR RUBBER ESTATES.

Camels on a rubber estate as beasts of burden is decidedly a new venture, says the "Ceylon Observer." The steamer Marquis Macquhem, which arrived in Colombo on May 23, however, landed two camels, in addition to a consignment of Sind milk cows, for Messrs. A. Y. Daniel and Son, and these, it is understood, are for a gentleman in the Kalutara district, who owns large rubber areas. It is stated that he intends employing the animals for draft purposes. The absence of suitable roads prevents the use of wheeled traffic and coolies have to be employed for transport purposes. The amount carried is, of course, small, and it is estimated that one trip of the camels would be equal to a dozen coolies' loads. The camels were detained at Messrs. Keegel's yard until their departure for their destination, and needless to say attracted a good deal of interest. The Arab riders also being a novelty in Colombo. A large crowd followed them from the landing stage to Slave Island. The experiment is decidedly a novel one; the results will be watched with interest by planters generally.

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MILLINERS,
OUTFITTERS.

Complete
House
Furnishers

NEW
ADDRESS

12, DES VŒUX ROAD
(CENTRAL.)

(Opposite their old premises.)

William Powell,
Limited.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1912.

[17]

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY BAZAAR.

Profit of over \$15,000 Realised.

The final Executive meeting was held in the Council Chamber on June 13, at which the balance sheet was presented and passed. The takings amount—

od to \$73,451.86

The cost of goods and expenses amount—

ed to 37,773.03

Less on bad and subs—

ed to 1,028.54

Leaving a balance to be paid to University Fund of 34,649.39

This balance has since been increased to over \$85,000—by the sale of a stock of cigars which were unsold at the Bazaar.

The Committee of the Bazaar wish it to be known that owing to the great number of ladies and gentlemen who assisted in making the Bazaar such a success, it is practically impossible to thank them all individually; and they have instructed the Secretaries to communicate to the Press the following resolution, passed at the Meeting:—"The Executive Committee of the Hongkong University Bazaar, desire to express their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by all those who subscribed in money or in kind and also to thank those who so kindly assisted in person. They regret that numbers make it impossible to acknowledge individually all the services rendered at the conclusion of the business."

H. E. The Officer Administering the Government, addressed the Committee and said:—

Gentlemen,—At this final meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hongkong University Bazaar I desire on behalf of the Court and Council specially to thank certain gentlemen for their services.

Mr. S. W. Tso, the Chinese Secretary, and Mr. L. F. Townend, the English Secretary, did splendid work for many weeks before the Bazaar opened, during the Bazaar, and afterwards. From personal knowledge I am aware how much was demanded of them and the great success attained was in no small measure due to their efforts.

Mr. Fung Wu-chun also did good work as Assistant Secretary, and throughout the Bazaar he kept a general supervision over all the departments.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Chun Chik-yu for his great assistance as Treasurer.

The thanks of all connected with the Bazaar are due to Mr. Montague Ede, Mr. Ough and Col. Wrigley for organizing, supervising, erecting and running the Seaside Railway, which resulted in a total profit to the funds of nearly \$9,000.

Mr. Chan Siu-ki and the gentlemen who so kindly loaned their very valuable curios to the Loan Exhibition require special mention. The extent of their services will be realised when it is said that these gentlemen bore themselves not only the expenses, but also the risks connected with their exhibits; the loss of any single item would have been irreparable.

Mr. Ho Kum-tong very generously despoiled his garden for the decoration of the buildings and himself bore the expense of transportation.

Also our thanks are due to Mr. Lemaitre of Messrs. Pathé Freres for supplying the cinematograph and the gramophones and for his personal services, which were of the greatest value.

We are most grateful to Mr. Ramjank for supplying and managing a stall, which was entirely furnished with articles made by members of his own family, and added to the Bazaar receipts a total of some \$1,800.

The members of the Chinese Dinner Committee entertained the European community in a most hospitable manner, and they have also contributed to the General Bazaar Fund the balance of the special subscription for the dinner amounting to a sum of over \$1,100.

I will ask the Registrar to write to each of the gentlemen I have mentioned a letter thanking them for their services and sending them a Chancery ticket signed by Sir Frederick Lugard as a memento of the occasion.

Copies of the Chancery ticket, signed and assigned will also be

sent for distribution to the members of the Chinese Dinner Committee.

It is impossible to mention the names of all those who helped, but I can assure them that the Court and Council of the University are much indebted to them for their services.

I received a letter from Sir Frederick Lugard written on the voyage to England in which he expressed his gratification at receiving the telegram at Penang announcing that the Bazaar had resulted in a profit of about \$28,000. The correct amount we know now is more than \$84,000. Sir Frederick stated that this sum was less than had been anticipated, but he was not disappointed as the Bazaar had resulted in two things. In the first place it had brought people to see the University, who would probably have not done so otherwise, and in the second place it had provided an opportunity for the European and Chinese communities to meet on a common ground of friendship and sympathy in promoting an object of such material benefit to the Colony as the establishment of the University of Hongkong.

NORTH BORNEO.

Sir West Ridgeway's Mission.

Reuters' Agency is informed that Sir West Ridgeway, in the course of the four months' mission to British North Borneo, which he has just concluded, visited the principal inhabited centres of the country. He also had personal conferences with the Governors of the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, with the Dutch Governor-General of Java, and with the Governor-General of the Philippines to discuss the questions of labour and immigration and other matters of common interest. The conclusions reached by Sir West and the recommendations resulting from his observations of the general conditions of the territory and the prospects of development, will be embodied in a report to the Court of the British North Borneo Company. Sir West informed Reuters' representative that he was convinced of the great agricultural value of the country, quite apart from its mineral wealth, and he hoped that a comprehensive scheme, especially with regard to the immigration of settlers with their families, would be undertaken. Population was a great need of the country. The extension of roads would be one of the chief items of the new programme of development.

HADLEY RE-SENTENCED.

By the information filed by the United States District Attorney, James G. B. Hadley, now serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year and one day in the United States Consular goal at Shanghai is charged with two offences; the first being that on May 24, 1912, he did, by fraud and by force, unlawfully and wilfully attempt to break out and escape from said United States Consular goal at Shanghai, and second, that he did assault and strike and attempt to strangle Balbant Singh, Shanghai International Settlement Police Constable, then and there in the performance of the duties as assistant to the keeper of said prison or Consular goal. The said James G. B. Hadley, having pleaded guilty to both offences, he is sentenced for the first offence, namely that of attempting to break out and escape from the United States Consular goal at Shanghai to thirty days' imprisonment, said period to begin immediately upon the expiration of his present sentence. For the second offence, named that of assaulting and striking and attempting to strangle one Balbant Singh, Shanghai International Settlement Police Constable, then and there in the performance of his duties as an assistant to the keeper of the United States Consular goal at Shanghai, the said James G. B. Hadley is sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment, said sentence to be served upon the expiration of his present term of imprisonment and immediately after the expiration of the above imposed sentence of thirty days for attempted prison breach. The two sentences hereby imposed shall not be concurrent.—"N. China Daily News."

GENERAL NEWS.

Pest in Honan.

At Shunchoo according to a Chinese paper a severe pest has broken out which is raging among the population at fullest speed.

Tramcars for Peking.

The Electrical Light Co. at Peking has made a loan of 5 millions Taels from a foreign bank for installing electrical tramcars at Peking.

Chinese Calendar Arrangements. The Chinese Old Astrological station at Peking has been abolished. The arranging for the Chinese calendar has been handed over to the Educational Board.

Dr. Sun as Anarchist. The Chefoo "Morning Post" says: "From Peking comes the strange report that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is turning to an anarchist and that Wang Chao-ming will join him in a few days to preach the doctrine of anarchy."

English Expert for Manila Railways.

Mr. W. G. Blair, an English railroad signal expert, has arrived in Manila from India, and entered the employ of the Manila Railroad Company. He has come especially to superintend the installation of a modern signalling system over the company's roads.

Plan for Disbanding.

According to a Chinese paper, the Military Board at Peking has drawn up the following plan for disbanding the soldiery. Of every 10,000 soldiers, 3,000 are to be disbanded every three months. They receive two months' wages. Officers who have gone through schools receive a life's pension. Those that have recently become officers get a ten years' stipend.

Unpaid Kwangshui Soldiers.

Says the "Hankow Daily News": "The soldiers at Kwangshui have lost their pay. One of the new up-to-date Republic officials having had urgent business elsewhere went away and forgot to leave the money behind. The natives knowing from previous experience what to expect are making what haste they can to get to a more salubrious atmosphere."

Q. S. K. Steamer Founders off Uragu.

The O. S. K. s.s. Daito-maru, 2,000 tons, which left Antung, North China, on the 27th ult. for Yokohama, stranded on Saturday, June 1, at 11 a.m. off Chiyonosaki lighthouse, Uragu, near Yokohama. She carried only three passengers and those with the crew, reached the shore safely. The vessel sank quickly after striking the rock and she now lies with only her masts showing above water. She carried 1,700 tons of cargo, principally beans, which will be a total loss.—"Nagasaki Press."

Shanghai Treasure.

Treasure received in Shanghai during the week ending June 8, consigned to local banks, consisted of 18 boxes of silver coin by the Sakio Maru from Dalny valued at Tls. 89,000; Kobo Maru from Dalny 57 boxes silver coin valued at Tls. 282,000; Chonan from Hongkong, 4 boxes coin valued at Tls. 12,000; Kiangteon, from Ningpo \$10,000; Tamba Maru from Japan, Gold Tls. 100,000; Chikuzen Maru, from Japan, 5 cases gold valued at Tls. 25,000; Kiangteon, from Ningpo, silver coins valued at \$10,000; Tatung from Hankow 9 boxes coins to the value of Tls. 36,000.

PATRIOTISM AT NEW-CHWANG.

An enthusiastic meeting, prompted by the patriotic spirit of the officials, gentry and merchants of Newchwang was convened at Newchwang on June 9 at the instigation of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for the raising of money as a voluntary gift to the Government in its present distress. The object of the meeting received unanimous support. A committee of four was elected for to solicit subscriptions.

Heated arguments over minor details characterized the meeting and the spirit of democracy was made evident by the total disregard of rank and position. The Tao-tai's suggestions were openly criticized and debated upon—a procedure unknown under the late regime.

QUININE.

Anti-Malarial Measures in St. Lucia.

The year 1910 witnessed the first comprehensive attempt in the Colony to combat the malaria problem by means of the free distribution of quinine by the Government, says the Administrator of St. Lucia in his annual report.

From time to time, commencing in 1902, the Government had made and enforced regulations having for their object the suppression of the breeding-places of mosquitoes, and special instructions with this view were issued to the medical officers and inspectors of nuisances through out the Colony. House to house visits were paid by the inspectors, and persons found contravening the regulations were first warned, and if the nuisances were not abated they were summoned before the courts.

In March, 1910, a circular was issued to all employers of labour and to the clergy inviting their assistance in an anti-malaria campaign by distributing the quinine which would be furnished by the Government, and stating the lines upon which it was proposed to work; the response to the circular showed that those addressed were alive to the necessity of the measures proposed and their readiness to give the required assistance.

A General Distribution.

These bottles of quinine were then distributed throughout the Colony—to employers of labour, the clergy, the police-stations, and to all persons who would undertake to give out the medicine. Quinine tablets were distributed to the schools in the Castries and Anse la Raye districts, the latter district being probably the greatest "fever" hotbed in the Colony, simple directions being issued to the school teachers with regard to the manner in which the tablets were to be given.

Dr. Nicholls states that, "judging by the continual return to him of the bottles to be refilled, it (the quinine distribution) has been a marked success"; and he also states that he finds in many cases that the parents of school children send requests for tablets when the children have "fever." It is, perhaps, too soon to gauge accurately the effect of the quinine distribution, but the medical officers are almost unanimous in stating that they have noticed an appreciable decrease in the number of cases of malaria presenting themselves for treatment.

DEAR RICE.

Starving Children in Awaji.

The "Yushin Nippon" reports that the present dearth of rice is having the most deplorable effects in the island of Awaji (near Kobe) where it has combined with two or three other factors to render the condition of the inhabitants very unhappy. If unfortunately happens that rice has gone up in price at a time when the catch of fish off Awaji has been very much smaller than usual; consequently the fishermen, who form the bulk of the population, have been reduced to very sore straits to obtain a livelihood. On top of these two misfortunes, the people have also been called on to pay their taxes, and this they are unable to do.

Tax Defaulters.

It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that the number of tax-defaulters is very large. In Tanaka district they number more than 1,800. The greatest number of defaulters recorded in one town is in Iwaya, where they total over a thousand. In Samoto, the principal city on the island, the defaulters are given as 400. In Yura the number of defaulters is not so large, owing it is said to the "improved method" of collecting taxes there—whatever that is—but even so the defaulters total more than a hundred. It seems that the villages along the east and south coasts of the island are the most seriously affected by the small catch of fish; the fishermen on the other side of the island—that is to say on the side facing

the Inland Sea—have been more fortunate in their enterprises. As an instance of the deplorable effects of the existing penury of the people, our Kobe contemporary states that a few days ago five or six children in Iwaya collapsed during drill at school, it was then ascertained that they had been compelled to go without their breakfasts owing to the poverty of their parents. From general inquiries made by the teachers, the fact was elicited that no less than twenty children in the school were in the same unhappy plight. In Yura, a subscription is being got up for the benefit of the starving poor.

JAPANESE BONDS.

¥10,000,000 Towards Redemption.

The "Asahi" notes that out of ¥50,000,000 set aside by the Japanese Government for the redemption of bonds this year, it has been decided to draw ¥10,000,000 for the redemption of foreign bonds. Already foreign bonds have been redeemed to the value of ¥5,000,000, and a similar amount is to be bought up and cancelled next autumn. The date of the redemption of domestic bonds for this year is not yet decided upon. The "Asahi" quotes the authorities of the Finance Department for the following explanations regarding the redemption of bonds this year:

To be Redeemed.

The Government was under obligation last year to redeem bonds to the amount of over ¥50,000,000 which were bought over from the previous year, in addition to ¥50,000 the amount properly due for redemption last year—making a total of ¥122,000,000. The Government, therefore, redeemed by drawings third exchequers and tobacco bonds to the amount of about ¥60,000,000 in May last year, and special 5 per cents to the amount of ¥20,000,000 in December and again in April last, while another ¥6,000,000 worth were redeemed by purchase. In this way the redemption of the whole amount due to be redeemed last year was completed.

Tram Purchase Money.

On the opening of the present fiscal year (April 1) the Tokyo Municipality paid to the shareholders some ¥64,000,000 of the money due for the purchase of the tramway and at the same time the Government redeemed the special 5 per cents, as mentioned, to the amount of ¥20,000,000. Thus about ¥84,000,000 was supplied to the money market all at one time. A portion of this money may have been absorbed by the enterprises undertaken in anticipation of this money being put on the market, but judging from the prevailing state of the market, there seems to be no necessity for redeeming more bonds at present, and it will be some time yet before any more bonds are redeemed by drawing lots. The cancellation of bonds by purchase at low market values will, however, be continued.—"Japan Chronicle."

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

Now Open.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

J. H. FARGART, Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL,

Telephone 187.

MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

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(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

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BELLE VIEW HOTEL

Shaokwan Road.

Telephone No. 907.

By kind permission of Captain Nelson the Band of S.S. "Korea" will play at the above Hotel to-day, the 17th inst., commencing from 9 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [25]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Under Entirely New Management.

Thoroughly Renovated.

Excellent Cuisine.

H. HAYNES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Jan., 1912. [65]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP.

The Peak,

near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 58.

For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER. [27]

THE TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL.

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

Under the Direct Management of the Taiwan Railway Dept.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND GOOD SERVICE. RATES 6 YEN AND UP.

Uniformed hotel porter meets all trains and steamers. Luggage is ranged for without any trouble to guests. Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [182]

Prepaid Advertisements.

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WANTED.—Yong Laid (British) for office. State age and salary required. Apply P.O. Box 280. Hongkong, 18th June, 1912. [440]

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THE LOCK WOVEN WIRE MESH SYSTEM.

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Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work, Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LIMITED. GRAVING DOCK 787 ft. by 88 ft. by 31 ft. 6 in. Cranes empty Dock in P 4 hours. THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient result. 100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT TAN SHIPS LARGEST UP TO 100 TONS. Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work. MANAGERS AND AGENTS: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG CHINA.

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

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MALT SCOTCH WHISKIES.For over 30 Years WATSON'S 'E' has maintained
the reputation of the FINEST SCOTCH

WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

On the 27th May, 1912, at Kuching, Sarawak, the wife of the Hon.ble Julian Baring-Gould of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Scott, Cleaver.—On May 16, at the Parish Church, West Derby, by the Revd. Percy Stewart, M.A., Rector, Ralph Scott, Straits Settlements Civil Service, of 1st class of Surgeon-Major R. R. Scott, A.M.D. (Retiree), 8 Beaufort Place, Bath, to Elsa, second daughter of Richard Stewart Cleaver, Haymargreen, West Derby, Liverpool.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1912.

CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Among the bills for which the present session of Parliament will be remarkable, is one introduced by Mr. G. Stewart, Conservative member for Wirral. As representing a body of sociologists of all shades of political opinion, he moved the second reading of a bill providing for the care of the feeble-minded. There has been a feeling—and a perfectly justifiable one at that—that the system of asylums in the Homeland, through inability to cope with the great amount of imbecility in the country, has been little short of inefficient, and to remedy what is, even now, a gross defect, the bill is calculated to empower the Commissioners in Lunacy to license homes, residential schools, institutions and colonies, where persons certified as insane or merely feeble-minded may be so segregated as the nature of the cases permits. The bill provides for the removal of persons over the age of sixteen years to these institutions should they, in the opinion of the certifying magistrates, be in need of protection or control. The distinct advance of such a measure is apparent at once, when it is pointed out that, though the feeble-minded were detained until the age of sixteen under the existing law, provision is made for their detention in suitable surroundings indefinitely, rather than that they shall be turned loose to the disadvantage of the community.

Civilization has many responsibilities, some of which are self-incurred, and the care of the unfit is one which must come under this heading. Palliative measures, such as the one at present before Parliament, must be heartily welcomed. We must confess that we have no great sympathy with the doctrines of eugenists on the matter, for if the teachings of these reformers were carried into effect, it would be analogous to lopping diseased branches off a tree instead of removing the cause of the illness. The proposed legislation certainly has the merit of improving on a system which, if effective, would be good, and at the same time adopts the fundamental principles that the Royal Commission has laid down. The first was that the protection of the State should be extended to all mental defectives whose need of care and control was urgent; the second, that search must be made for these persons; and the third, that powerful local authorities must be charged with the duties of investigation and protection under the supervision and control of a central authority.

An objection raised by Mr. McKenna on behalf of the Government, that the bill would interfere with the liberty of the subject, is a merely sentimental argument which cannot gain support from any who consider the question from a practical standpoint. Already an imbecile is without liberty. His mind warped and distorted, subject to limitations of comprehension, which ordinary words fail to convey, knows nothing of liberty, and all we can see that the bill does is to define his sphere of action and influence. Most people during life come across some family or another, with an insane member. They have probably watched in mute sympathy the pathetic attempts of relatives to keep their skeleton in their own cupboard, enduring daily agonies as they see the many signs of clouded mental vision. The members responsible for the Bill merely want the State to take up its duties, to provide a better cupboard than many a family can do, and to provide that incessant care and protection which many a humble purse is quite unable to do.

DAY BY DAY.

Better a little well kept than a great deal forgotten.

Assault.

For assaulting a woman a man was fined \$2 at the Police Court this morning.

Hawking Without Licence.

Three hawkers who carried on business without licence were each fined \$2 at the Police Court to-day.

Statue Clearing.

The statue of Queen Victoria is undergoing a cleaning, scaffolding having been put up for the purpose.

Obstruction.

A fine of \$5 was imposed on a Chinese at the Police Court, this morning, for causing an obstruction.

Discharged.

At the Police Court, this morning, a boy who was charged with being in unlawful possession of opium was discharged.

Theft from the S.S. Tean.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was sentenced to three months' hard labour for the larceny of two brass logs from the s.s. Tean.

His Excellency.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Claud Severn, sang in the choir of St. John's Cathedral, and read the lessons at evening.

European Found Dead.

A man named Herman Petersen was found dead in bed at the Royal George Hotel, Kowloon, yesterday. The body has been removed to the Kowloon mortuary.

Oysters Stolen.

A number of junk men stole \$5,000 worth of oysters from fishers at Deep Water Bay. They landed on Chinese territory. The Police have arrested one man. All the oysters were recovered.

Opium Prosecution.

Twelve prosecutions for unlawful possession of opium were conducted at the Police Court to-day, by the opium farm officials. Fines from \$1 to \$100 were imposed.

Opium.

Three Chinese were charged at the Police Court, this morning, with being in possession of opium without permission. Two were fined \$9.50 each and the other was discharged.

Mails Arrived.

The following mails arrived to-day:—S.S. Glenroy from Singapore; s.s. Zafiro from Manila; s.s. Nora from Japan and Shanghai; s.s. Hangsang, from Shanghai and Swatow.

Small Calendar.

There is a very small calendar for the Criminal Sessions to-morrow, only two cases being in the list. There were, we understand, four cases but the Attorney General decided not to proceed with two.

Macao Lottery Tickets.

A man was arrested leaving a steam launch yesterday in possession of a quantity of Macao lottery tickets. At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Crowther Smith, who defended, asked for a remand which was granted.

Dr. Sun in Hongkong.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived in the Colony on Saturday evening en route for Peking. He is at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel, and his movements abroad have been followed with great interest by the Chinese.

Cheek.

A Chinese cheekily walked into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on Saturday, and entered one of the offices without permission. When asked his business he said he came for the clock. At the Police Court, to-day, he was sent to goal for a month for being a rogue and a vagabond.

The New Motor Tender.

During the week-end the new motor tender, imported for the use of the Fire Brigade, with ladder and 4,000 feet of hose has been repeatedly tested. Early this morning the vehicle was running along Queen's Road and appeared to work satisfactorily, with a fair turn of speed.

Alleged Attempt to Shoot.

At the Police Court, this morning, a man was remanded on a charge of attempting to steal a box containing money from a moneychanger. When followed by the fact of the establishment he pulled out a revolver and fired, but the weapon misfired and the shot was not effective.

Name Crests Removed.

We notice that the name crests have been removed from the coaches of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. They previously bore the words "Chinese Imperial Railways," which are apparently no longer palatable and were certainly inaccurate of late.

V.R.C. Water Fete.

The V.R.C. intend running a series of evening fetes, such as were a feature of last summer, when these enjoyable functions were well attended. The opening gala will be on Saturday, June 20, and the following is the programme:—Two lengths handicap; Cock Fighting; Tean Race; Ladies' Nomination Two Lengths side stroke, handicap; Running header from spring board, and water polo.

Hongkong's Protestant Chinese Clergy.

The "Church Missionary Gleamer" for May contains a photographic group consisting of the Bishop of Victoria and four Chinese clergymen of the Anglican Church in this district:—Revs. Fok Tsing Shan, Mok Shan Tsang, Ha Po Wan and Fong Yat San. Exemplary notes by Rev. C. A. Bunbury accompany the photograph.

At Home.

For the purpose of saying farewell to the Rev. H. O. and Miss Spink, who leave for England this week, an "at home" was held at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, when a large number of persons attended both from Kowloon and Hongkong. During the afternoon the Rev. H. O. Spink was made the recipient of an address and a handsome blackwood writing desk subscribed for by the members of the congregation of St. Andrew's.

RELUCTANT TO LEAVE.

Action Settled and Costs Given.

This morning in the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Compton Purnell Judge, a case was to have come on in which Lim Ah Chen, Cheung Thye Peng, alias Cheung Thye Phin, Cheung Thye Cheong and Cheung Thye Ngai of Singapore proceeded against the 1st Nam Lau Restaurant of 119 Wellington St., Victoria. The statement of claim showed that the plaintiffs were entitled, as the trustees of the will of Cheung Kong Quee, alias Cheung A. Quee deceased, to the possession of certain premises, being the ground floor of 119 Wellington Street, lot to the defendants on a monthly tenancy which said tenancy was duly determined by notice to quit, expiring on May 12, 1912. Plaintiff claimed possession, \$150 being three months' arrears of rent and \$50 being mesne profits.

Mr. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Russ of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, for the defence.

Mr. Russ said he appeared for the defendants. His client left the premises on Saturday, he understood, and he thought his friend's application was going to be for costs. He thought his friend was entitled to costs for attendance last Friday, but he certainly said he was not entitled to costs for this morning, because there was no need for it.

His Lordship:—Why not? I had to adjourn the case until this morning?

Mr. Russ:—It could have been struck out when my clients left.

His Lordship:—If the case had not been fixed for to-day they would have hung on.

Costs for attendances to-day and Friday were given.

REVENUE OFFICER'S FIND.

Opium Under Gum.

A revenue officer visited go-down number 25 of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, and found five cases labelled gum which contained, secreted under the gum, 74 lbs. of Perian opium in each instance.

At the Police Court, this morning, a confiscation order was made.

THE MOTOR CAR TEST CASE.

MAGISTRATE DECIDES AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS.

Notice of Appeal.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. E. A. Irving gave his decision in the motor car test case, concerning prohibited roads in the Colony.

His Worship said—I understand this is a test case? Is that so?

Mr. Kemp—I believe defendants understand so.

His Worship—I find the defendants guilty. Are you pressing for a heavy penalty? Or do you regard this as a test case?

Mr. Kemp—I am not pressing for a heavy penalty. Probably the defendants regard it as a test case.

His Worship—I find the defendants five dollars.

Mr. Kemp—There is one case not yet heard, your Worship. The case of Koo Li.

Mr. Hind—I ask your Worship to state a case, giving the opinion of the Court.

Not Bound to Give Grounds.

Mr. Bowley—I ask your Worship to give grounds for finding this.

His Worship—I am not bound to.

Mr. Bowley—You are not bound to do so, but it is the custom to give grounds for a decision.

His Worship—I prefer to put my reasons in writing, stating the case.

Mr. Bowley—With regard to car No. 10, I consent to judgment. I appear for the defendants, and I presume the penalty will be the same in that case?

His Worship—The same penalty, yes. Five dollars.

Mr. Bowley—Two summonses which had been issued on the 13th, but for some unknown reason only delivered on the 15th, charge my clients with driving a motor car on a prohibited road, to wit, Jubilee Road, at six p.m. on June 12. These summonses were signed by Mr. Melbourne, and I imagine if your Worship had known that these summonses were out he would have ordered that these summonses should not have been served, as the matter was before you fully on Friday, and it seemed hardly necessary to serve these on Saturday. I suggest these summonses should stand over until after the appeal to the Full Court, and it is decided whether Jubilee Road is a prohibited road or not.

A Week's Remand.

His Worship:—I will give you a remand.

Mr. Bowley:—Sine die?

His Worship:—No, a week.

Mr. Kemp—I do not know whether the owners will undertake to consent not to drive on this road in the meantime. If not, I think the summonses should go on. I have no instructions in these cases. I had heard of them, but have no instructions concerning them. If they want these cases to stand over, they must undertake not to continue breaking the law by going over prohibited roads. They must here undertake not to drive on a prohibited road.

Mr. Bowley—I say the Government should not undertake to enforce this regulation until it has been decided by the Full Court.

His Worship—I have no power to force the Government as to the regulation. I am to enforce the law, and they must give some undertaking that they will not break the law if these summonses stand over.

Mr. Bowley—These refer to the 12th, whilst the matter was before your Worship.

His Worship—Mr. Kemp says they are not to drive over Jubilee Road or any other prohibited road.

Mr. Bowley—These cases refer to the 12th June, before we had heard your Worship's decision. I think the summonses should be withdrawn.

His Worship—I cannot order them to withdraw them.

Mr. Kemp—I offer no obstruction to the summonses being held over if they give an undertaking that they will not use the pro-

hibited roads. On this understanding we will not proceed with these summonses.

His Worship—They have been served?

Mr. Bowley—Yes. They will come on to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

His Worship—If they are to come on at ten o'clock to-morrow I will remand them for a week.

Mr. Bowley—If it pleases your worship.

EXPENSIVE BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Opium Dealer Fails To Deliver.

The Chief Justice, Mr. W. Rees Davies K. C., had before him an ex parte application in the case of the Yung On Firm v. Hung Man-chun. According to the statement of claim the plaintiffs are traders carrying on business at No. 61 Jervois Street, and the defendants are opium dealers of 7a, Cleverly Street and Hung Man-chun is the managing partner residing at the same address.

On Aug. 8 a contract was entered into by the defendant, Hung Man-chun on behalf of himself and the defendant firm, with the plaintiff for the sale to the plaintiff of five chests of Patna opium at the price of \$61.50 per ball.

By the contract, full delivery was to be taken by the plaintiff on or before Sept. 6 1911. On Aug. 31 1911, and again on Sep. 6 the plaintiffs applied to the defendant, Hung Man-chun, for the delivery of the five chests of opium and tendered to him the contract price for the same, but the defendant Hung Man-chun did not deliver the chests of opium at any time, or any part thereof to the plaintiff on either of the two occasions.

The market price of Patna opium per ball on Sept. 6, 1911, when the contract was broken by the defendant as aforesaid, was \$78.75 and as each of the five chests contained forty balls, the total market price of five chests amounted to \$15,750.00 and the contract price was \$12,300.00.

The plaintiffs therefore claimed the sum of \$3,450.00 being the difference between the contract price and the market price of the five chests of opium, as well as damages for breach of contract.

The Hon. Mr. H. K. Pollock K.C. instructed by Mr. Reader Harris of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, made the application. The defendants were not represented nor did they enter an appearance.

The case was formally proved and judgment given for the plaintiffs with costs.

Mr. Pollock:—I would also ask for judgment to be drawn up accordingly. That is, in accordance with the legal practice.

His Lordship:—That follows.

Mr. Pollock:—It is usual to apply—the late Chief Justice laid it down that we should apply—for otherwise a summons would have to be applied for.

His Lordship:—Do you mean to say in every judgment it is necessary?

Mr. Pollock:—I would not like to say so; it is the practice.

His Lordship:—I suppose I ought to put a similar endorsement on the judgment on Saturday.

Mr. Pollock:—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship:—I will do so.

OPIUM OF RESPECTABLE OLD AGE.

At the Police Court, this morning, a man was charged with being in possession of two tals five maces of opium without a certificate. He told the Bench the opium was thirty years old and belonged to his brother; he did not smoke opium.

An official from the opium farm said the older the opium was, the more valuable it became.

Mr. Melbourne:—It depends upon whether it is farmer's opium.

The Inspector:—I wasn't here thirty years ago. Even so, the certificate is not available after March 2.

Mr. Melbourne:—He says that it belongs to his brother; he does not smoke opium.

The Inspector:—It is more likely that he was bringing it down for some one.

Mr. Melbourne:—\$100 or six weeks.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Educating Young China.

"China is indeed 'reforming' these days. According to telegrams appearing in the vernacular newspapers, compulsory education of all children above seven years of age is to be enforced throughout the country from September 1, next. Of the benefits of compulsory education there can, of course, be no two opinions, but surely it is only yet for China to aspire in this direction. Where are the schools to be found in which these millions of juveniles are to be instructed? If not existent—and we know they are not—where is the money coming from to build them? Is the education to be free? If so, from whence will revenue be obtained to keep the institutions running? If not free, where are the poor people to find the cash to pay the fees? The whole question bristles with difficulties, and there can certainly be little hope of embarking on such a huge scheme within the space of three months or so. It's all very well for China to copy the west, but undue haste in so doing can only lead to chaos and confusion.

The University Bazaar.

The profit from the University bazaar is a deal less than was originally anticipated, but it is quite large enough to give gratification to those immediately concerned. The sum of \$35,000 is not all bad, though it might have been a deal larger. After all, however, the actual sum is not everything. Sir Frederick Lugard, while on his way home, put his finger on the mark when he pointed out that in attracting people to the University who otherwise might never have seen it, and in providing a common platform upon which Europeans and Chinese could meet to promote an object of great value to the Colony, the bazaar did a useful service. Money counts for a lot nowadays, but it is not everything. So, while it is a little regrettable that the bazaar was not a greater financial success, it is satisfactory that it was of great service in other ways, perhaps more enduringly valuable.

The Cricket Field.

The fact that Lancashire have overcome the Australian cricketers increases the hope that England will be successful in their Test match with the Antipodean players which commences on Monday next. On present form the English team should certainly have no great difficulty in pulling off the event, though the unexpected happens fairly frequently on the cricket field and hence it is as well to be prepared for almost anything. The latest victors over the Australians have some wonderful records to their credit. Their highest total was 801 against Somerset in 1895, when MacLaren put up the record individual score for the county—424. The team set up a new record in county cricket two seasons ago when they went in with 400 to get in the last innings and succeeded in beating Nottingham by two wickets. Two months later at Southampton they scored 404 in the last innings of the Hants match and won with five wickets in hand.

Piling on the Agony.

The following is a sample of Arkansas journalism.

"Verbally bidden a number of friends wended their way on last Saturday afternoon to the pretty cottage home of Mr. and Mrs. H., who, in her characteristic thoughtful way, arranged this social hour to pay court to her household guests, Miss M. her great-aunt; Miss B. an aunt, and Miss S. a friend—all of Wisconsin. Guarding the portals and welcoming the incoming guest was Mrs. H. V., who in her sweet way directed them to the hostess and her trio of charming hostesses. Informality everywhere reigned; just the usual attractiveness of the home found accent in great crystals of spring blossoms. Incidentally and with a careless care, the winsome Miss N. led the way to the dining room. A rare beauty board gleamed with crystal, contrasted with a huge bowl of 'pink pinks' about which burned pink tapers under pink shades, casting a roseate hue over the cluny lace cover and the crystal bouillon trays." "We can only bare our heads and pray for a cooling breeze."

THE EX-CHIEF JUSTICE.

Leaving for Peking.

We are informed that the ex-Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, leaves Hongkong for Peking on Saturday next.

Sir Francis, it is understood, will take up the position of legal advisor to the Republican Government.

The ex-Chief Justice is the son of the Rev. Francis Allen Piggott of Worthing, and was born in 1852. He was educated at Paris, Worthing College and Trinity College Cambridge, taking the M. A. and B. L. degrees. At the age of twenty-two he was called to the bar, and three years later was employed by the Foreign Office on special service in Italy. The same year he was appointed legal advisor to the Prime Minister of Japan, which position he held until 1891. In 1893 he acted as secretary to Sir C. Russell, afterwards Lord Russell of Kilbowie, during the Behring Sea Arbitration. From 1895 to 1897 he was acting Chief Judge at Mauritius, holding the Advocate Generalship of the same island from 1891 until he was appointed Chief Justice to Hongkong in 1905, in which year he received a knighthood.

Besides being the author of a number of legal text books Sir Francis has written "The Garden of Japan" 1892, and "Music and Musical Instruments of Japan" 1893. His last work in Hongkong was the revision of the ordinances of the colony, a task that has occupied many months.

\$10,000 ROBBERY IN HONGKONG.

Rickshaw Coolie Sentenced

This morning on returning from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to his home in Bonham Street, after riding in a public rickshaw, a Chinese merchant missed from his trousers pocket \$10,000 which he was carrying in five hundred dollar bills. He suspected the rickshaw coolie and he sent for the police. The coolie had got away but he was caught on board the steamer Hajj Mare about to sail to Swatow. The whole of the \$10,000 was found in his possession.

As the Police Court to-day, the man was sentenced by Mr. Melbourne to three months' hard labour.

\$500 FINE.

Opium on the Prinz Sigismund.

At the Police Court, this afternoon a cook from the s.s. Prinz Sigismund was charged at the instance of the Revenue authorities with being in possession of 200 taels of opium valued \$1,000.

According to the evidence the man was arrested on board the vessel. The opium was being carried by a coolie who was employed by the defendant and acted under the latter's instructions.

It was stated that only recently a member of the crew of the ship had been prosecuted for a similar offence. The coolie carrying the opium in this case had been discharged.

Defendant was fined \$500 or in default three months' hard labour.

SPURIOUS COINS.

At the Police Court, this afternoon a man and woman were charged before Mr. Proing with being in possession of a quantity of spurious twenty cent pieces. The defence was that they were given to them.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

On the charge of uttering and possession the man was sent to gaol for six months and four hours' stocks and fined \$350 or in default six months, the sentence to run concurrently. The woman was sentenced to six weeks' and, on the second charge, was fined \$350 or in the alternative, six weeks' the sentences to run concurrently.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Kowloon C. C. v. Civil Service.

This match, played on the Kowloon Courts, ended in a win for the home club by the narrow margin of five games—52 games to 47. The scores were:—

Green and Abraham beat Hutchison and Wood, 8-3
Green and Abraham lost to Nesbit and Phelps, 3-8
Green and Abraham beat Biden and Mackay, 11-2
Clarke and Williams lost to Nesbit and Phelps, 2-10
Clarke and Williams beat Biden and Mackay, 11-0
Clarke and Williams lost to Hutchison and Wood, 3-8
Forsyth and Thompson beat Biden and Mackay, 7-4
Forsyth and Thompson beat Hutchison and Wood, 6-5
Forsyth and Thompson lost to Nesbit and Phelps, 3-8
52-47

For the winners Green and Abraham scored 20 games and the other two pairs 16 games each. Nesbit and Phelps for the losers scored 25 games.

The entries for the Kowloon Cricket Club American Tournament, singles and doubles, close on Wednesday 19th inst. Play can be commenced on Friday 21st inst.

Y.M.C.A. v. Craigengower.

This match was comfortably won by the Y.M.C.A., the score being 74 games to 25. The winners secured every set save one, and Hickling and Joseland had the capital record of 30 games won and 3 lost. Scores:—

Hickling and Joseland (Y.M.C.A.) beat R. Basi and V. Braga, 10-1; beat Phillips and L. Braga, 10-1; beat Taylor and Carvalho, 10-1.

W. H. Vivas and A. Vivas (Y.M.C.A.) beat Basi and V. Braga, 8-2; beat Phillips and L. Braga, 6-5; beat Taylor and Carvalho, 6-5.

Lo Breton and Wilson (Y.M.C.A.) beat Basi and V. Braga, 10-1; beat Phillips and Carvalho, 10-2; lost to Taylor and Braga, 5-6.

Other Matches.
The Wigwam Club, playing at home, easily beat the Chinese Recreation Club—67 games to 32.

The Club de Recreio comped around the Chinese Y.M.C.A. who only scored 20 games to 70.

League Table.

Below we give the League table corrected date:—

	P. W. L. Pts
Queen's College	1 4 0 8
Wigwam	4 3 1 6
Kowloon C. C.	1 3 1 6
Civil Service	5 3 2 6
Y.M.C.A.	5 3 2 6
Craigengower	4 1 3 2
Chinese Recreation	1 1 3 2
Club de Recreio	5 2 3 4
Chinese Y.M.C.A.	5 0 5 0

Kowloon Cricket Club

"At Home."

The postponed "At Home" will take place on Saturday 22nd inst. when Mrs. Forsyth has kindly consented to present the prizes won at the recent Tennis Tournament during an interval of the League Matches K. C. C. v. Chinese R. C. and Queen's College v. Wigwam.

LAW LIST.

Supreme Court.

Original Jurisdiction.

June 22, before the Chief Justice:—Motion to expunge entries in the register of Trade Marks.

June 25, before the Chief Justice:—Molideon v. Coronation Garage.

Summary Jurisdiction.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz:—June 18, Sham Shing v. Kan Singh (provisionally fixed).

Wednesday, June 19, Li Tsong chu v. Cheong Wo Chan and ors; Chan Hip-lim v. Cheong Wo Chan and ors; Tang Woon v. Cheong Wo Chan and ors.

Thursday, June 20, The Cheong Wo firm v. Tong Fat firm; Kwong Lun Cheong firm v. Yee Wo Cheong firm; Wing Hing firm v. Young Kat-yau.

Criminal Sessions, Tuesday, June 18:—Li Sang, charged with throwing a corrosive fluid; Xuen armed robbery.

WAS THERE SOMETHING IN HER WINE?

Woman's Curious Story.

At the Police Court, this morning, a woman who accused a man of stealing jewellery from her said the defendant was a neighbour and invited her to a party at his house. After taking wine she appeared to lose consciousness and fell off to sleep. She thought there was something put into the wine. When she woke up her jewellery had gone and the defendant and another man were missing. She did not see them for several days afterwards.

After hearing the evidence Mr. Irving dismissed the defendant.

CHINESE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The above Association has called together representatives of the Chinese Press throughout the nation for a conference. For three days, have they met; but many questions still remain to be discussed. The points of interest may be summarized as follows:—

The formation of a Press Progress Union, which all Chinese journalists shall be invited to join as members. A set of rules governing the Association have been drawn up.

The proposition to enter as a member of the International Press Association was rejected, or rather deferred to a future occasion for discussion owing to the uncertainty of the existence of such an International Body.

The question of manufacturing their own paper was also brought up. It has been discovered that there are about 500 daily papers at present in China. At an average of 7,000 copies as the circulation of each paper, and taking two sheets as the average size of these publications, 5,000 reams of paper will be used each day, or 1,825,000 reams, each year. At the rate of 1.75 per ream, this works out at the large amount of Tls. 3,193,750 which all goes to foreign countries. If they are to manufacture their own paper, an up-to-date paper mill will require Tls. 2,000,000 capital, with a capacity to turn out 3,000 reams of paper a day, as calculated upon an investigation made by Mr. Chu Shun-ping of a local paper mill with Tls. 500,000 capital, capable of making 500 reams of paper a day.

GROWTH OF CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

The Rev. E. F. Brown, Oxford Mission House, Calcutta, writes on April 13:—

"In your summary of the census of 1911 it is stated that the Anglican Church has increased only by some 25,000 in the ten years—a surprisingly small increase when compared with the 100,000, more or less, of some of the Nonconformist bodies. We remember, however, that in 1901 the increase of Anglicans appeared to be surprisingly large. The explanation is given in a note on page 475 of 'The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. I' (published in 1907):—'The figures for the Anglican communion in 1901 are swollen by the inclusion of 92,644 Protestants whose sect was not specified; two-thirds of these were returned from Travancore, where the majority were probably adherents of the London Mission.' This would give about 60,000 Congregationalists erroneously returned as Anglicans; and of the remaining 32,644 we may suppose that perhaps one-fourth were Anglicans while three-fourth (24,000) belonged to other denominations. Thus some 84,000 people were in 1901 credited to the Anglican Church who did not belong to her. In 1911 she is found not only to have turned this false increment into a real one, but to have added 20,000 besides—a total increase of 110,000; and this corresponds as closely as possible with the facts as gathered from other sources.

A still more disturbing element in this loan scramble is the Russian and the Japanese action in forbidding China to develop the vast resources in Manchuria and Mongolia with foreign capital although Russia and Japan themselves have to seek foreign financial aid in despoiling Chinese territory. Should the financial combination support this absolutely unreasonable demand, it means the definite triumph of those-called "principles of spheres of influence" over the "open-door" policy of which the British Government is supposed to be a champion. Will not other strong Powers require "compensation" from China, if Russia and Japan get hold of almost half of China between them? The consequences of this will be, sooner or later, the partition of China, a still greater increase of armament, a world conflict through the clash of interests, a stoppage of a great part of the world's trade, and a retrogression of civilisation.

As the independence and integrity of China are the only possible safeguard of the peace of Far East, which is vital to the predominant British trade in that quarter of the world, it is not unreasonable for the Chinese to expect from the British people something more than a general sympathy with the cause of Young China.

Mr. Hodgson (Assistant Crown Solicitor) made an application for a remand at the Police Court, this afternoon, in connection with the Pokfulam murder case. The remand was granted. Five men stand charged.

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MARINE COURT.

Before Commander G. W. Beckwith, at the Marine Court, this morning, P. C. Evans charged a boatwoman with unlawfully being in the Causeway Bay refuge without the written permission of the Harbour Master on June 16.

The constable told the Magistrate that the defendant was breaching her craft; this she denied, but was fined \$10 or in default imprisonment with hard labour for 14 days.

A CHINESE PROTEST.

"A Chinese" has addressed a letter to "the Manchester Guardian," in the course of which he says:—

As a Chinese who has learnt in more than six years' residence among the British people their love of fair play and their warm sympathy for the Chinese people, I feel obliged to call the public attention of this country to the possible development of a very perilous situation in the Far East through the financial policy of the Six-Power group, and especially through the Russian and the Japanese demand for the recognition of their so-called "spheres of influence" in Manchuria and Mongolia.

The enormous economic loss to China inevitably caused by the great revolution has not been recovered within the short period of half a year since the beginning of the revolution, and time must be allowed for an effective re-organisation of finance. China is therefore compelled to raise foreign loans in order to steer herself through a transitional period.

She does not mind from whom she borrows so long as the terms are on a purely commercial basis and are acceptable to both sides. But the Six-Power group, which on the one hand declares that it is not anxious to take up the business whilst on the other it prevents China from obtaining money elsewhere, is now, with the support of the respective Governments, pressing the destitute and necessitous Government of the infant Republic to accept its terms for Egyptianising Chinese finance.

China knows very well that a proper security for the loan is absolutely necessary, and that the employment of some foreign financial expert as a Government advisor, through China's own choice, is very desirable. Does anyone imagine that the Chinese people will submit to the policy of Egyptianising their country which they have just wrested from the Manchus with enormous sacrifice of life and property? China is weak, but the spirit and energy displayed during the revolution are not the signs of death. It is not wise even for the Six-Power combination to incite the huge population of China to acts of retaliation by injuring their national pride, which the revolution has brought to its highest pitch.

A still more disturbing element in this loan scramble is the Russian and the Japanese action in forbidding China to develop the vast resources in Manchuria and Mongolia with foreign capital although Russia and Japan themselves have to seek foreign financial aid in despoiling Chinese territory. Should the financial combination support this absolutely unreasonable demand, it means the definite triumph of those-called "principles of spheres of influence" over the "open-door" policy of which the British Government is supposed to be a champion. Will not other strong Powers require "compensation" from China, if Russia and Japan get hold of almost half of China between them? The consequences of this will be, sooner or later, the partition of China, a still greater increase of armament, a world conflict through the clash of interests, a stoppage of a great part of the world's trade, and a retrogression of civilisation.

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WHAT DYSPPEPTIC PEOPLE SHOULD EAT.

A Difficult Problem with an Easy Solution.

The famous proverb, "one man's meat is another man's poison," applies with peculiar force to the dyspeptic, and the same is true with regard to the drugs ordinarily prescribed for indigestion.

Fasting has, of late, been greatly advocated in these cases, but it is by no means always a safe course to adopt, as it necessarily weakens the patient who has to subsist on his own tissues, while his digestive organs get the complete rest which fasting ensures.

The chief thing is to discover a means of feeding which combines the greatest amount of nourishment with the least strain on the digestion; in other words, food which requires a very small quantity of gastric juice to dissolve it and can be acted upon without much movement of the stomach, while, when absorbed, it must be readily assimilated to make actual flesh and blood.

All these qualities are forthcoming in Sanatogen, whose reputation has advanced by leaps and bounds throughout the whole of the civilised world.

Why the Solution is Easy.

Sanatogen's remarkable qualities are due to its composition as well as to its quality. It is a powder of such exceptionally fine character that it is impossible for it to irritate the delicate lining of the stomach, even when that lining is inflamed or ulcerated. Moreover, it is composed of the body-building part of pure cow's milk, chemically combined with that form of phosphorus which is found in the nervous system and tissues generally. The nutritive elements in it have been provided by the most eminent authorities in the world to be more easily absorbed than those of any other preparation known to Science.

In many forms of indigestion there is an excessive loss of phosphorus salts from the system. Much modern dyspepsia is the result of overstrain of the nervous system which becomes exhausted and is not able to supply the needed force for the mechanism of digestion to be carried on perfectly. In this way, again, the stomach becomes more enfeebled and digestion is further ruined. By means of the phosphorus in Sanatogen, however, the nervous system is completely restored to health, so that it can soon supply the tonic force which helps the stomach to recover its normal powers.

Sanatogen is therefore the preparation par excellence in the rational treatment of every acute stomachic disorder, a fact which is emphasized when it is stated that not only does Sanatogen put no tax on the stomach, but that it also helps that organ to digest other foods.

More Difficulties of the Problem.

It must always be remembered that dyspepsia does not begin and end in the stomach. Dyspepsia due to faulty secretion in the intestines is quite as common, and may induce as much suffering. In this latter case, too, Sanatogen exercises a power for good which cannot be exaggerated, for, by being all digested in the stomach and leaving no waste, it enables the intestines to recover their tone through the prolonged periods of rest it enables them to enjoy.

No more striking testimony could be given to the value of Sanatogen for dyspepsia than is furnished by the following statement of a well-known medical man:—"I used Sanatogen in a patient aged seventy-seven years with very good results. Pain and nausea disappeared, and powers of assimilation increased."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all chemists.

To Day's Advertisement

LOST A BLACK POINTER from Kowloon, named BOB. Supposed to have gone away in one of the A. S. C. launches between 9 and 10 a.m. last Friday. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Wm. RUSSELL, Harbour Office Hongkong, 17th June, 1912. [441]

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce still

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

The following prices now rule:—

	BRAND 80 cents per lb.
"DAISY"	70
"DAIRYMAID"	70
"BUTTERCUP"	68
PASTRY	65

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO. WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD TELEPHONE 630.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1912.

[21]

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.

Sale of Crown Land, P. W. D.

Wednesday, June 19.

Watkins, Ltd. Extraordinary

General Meeting, noon.

Saturday, June 22.

China and Manila S. S. Co.

Meeting, noon.

Variety Entertainment, Mount

Austin.

Smoking Concert, Phoenix

Club, 9 p.m.

Wednesday, June 26.

7 p.m. Entries close for

Gymkhana.

Organ Recital, St. John's

Cathedral 9.15 p.m.

ASAHI

BEER

SAPPORO

BEER

TO BE OBTAINED

FROM WINE DEALERS

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 direct quarts or 6 direct pints.

[70]

WHY DOES EVERY FIRST CLASS CARAVANSARY SELL.

ISUAN

BECAUSE it is the MOST DELICIOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

3, Duddell Street.

Tel. No. 1208.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF CIGARETTES ARE RECOGNISED AS A STANDARD OF PURITY AND SUPERB FLAVOUR. (FRESH CONSIGNMENTS MONTHLY.)

"Quo Vadis" (Turkish Leaf) ...	Tins of 100 each	\$3.00
"Ozette (Egyptian Blend) ...	Tins of 50	\$1.50
"Princess (Burma Special) ...	Tins of 100	\$2.00
"Apostolon Jupiter (Gold Tipped) ...	Tins of 50	\$1.10
"Special (Cork Tipped) ...	Tins of 100	\$1.20
"Winifred (Gold Tipped) ...	Tins of 50	\$0.80
"(Plain Tipped) ...	Tins of 50	\$0.75
"Chief Whip (Virginia) ...	Tins of 50	\$0.60
"Splendo (Oriental Blend) ...	Tins of 50	\$0.50

OBTAINABLE FROM

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

Wine Merchants.

Telephone No. 135.

12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1912.

[1]

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPERESS LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

"E. of India" ...	Satur. June 22	"Allan Line" ...	Fri. July 19.
"E. of Japan" ...	July 13	"E. of Ireland" ...	Aug. 9.
"Monteagle" ...	Aug. 3	"Allan Line" ...	Aug. 30.

All steamers leave Hongkong at 5 p.m.

To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
32] Corner Pedlar Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier.)

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
CHINWANTAO	ONSANG	Monday, 17th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	LAISANG	Wed. day, 19th June, Noon.
& CALCUTTA		
Kobe & Moji	HOPSANG	Saturday, 22nd June, 2 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 22nd June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Sunday, 23rd June, 12 light.
TIENSIN	CHEONGSHING	Monday, 24th June, 2 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 29th June, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutang," "Nansang" and "Pookang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Laisang" and "Lungsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Moji and Kobe and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, via Chingwantao.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamers	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PEMBROKESHIRE	... About 24th June.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	... 30th June.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MONMOUTHSHIRE	... 15th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CARMARTHENSHIRE	... 21st July.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1912. [24]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG
MONDAY, 17th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "HONAM."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI." Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN." Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd JUNE.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

Usual Excursion Fares.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 568 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days.

Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MATHESON (FIRST FLOOR),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

[25]

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Dates.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	IMO MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, T. 7,000 HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KURE, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHI-MIZU & YAMATO	*TAMBA MARU, Capt. S. Wada, T. 7,000 *SANUKI MARU, Capt. N. Torimatsu, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 18th June, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. Sakine, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 5th July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 2nd Aug., at Noon.
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BOMBAY, SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Y. Kamoshita, T. 5,000	MONDAY, 24th June.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOSA MARU, Capt. Sato, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th June.
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Kobe & YOKO	KAMO MARU, Capt. Sommer, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th June, at 5 p.m.
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N'SAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. Sakine, T. 5,000	About WEDNESDAY, 24th July.
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* Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Cargo only.
* To be connected with S.S. "Shizuka Maru" at Kobe.

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular fortnightly service between Kobe and Calcutta via Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

S.S. JINSEN MARU	Tons 4,000	Saturday, 29th June.
S.S. TOTOMI MARU	Tons 4,000	Saturday, 19th July.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	Kobe	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return		Return	Return	Return
1st class	\$185	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class	\$81	\$75	\$68	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

Telephone Nos. 292 & 1241.

T. FUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To SAIL.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	18th June 4 p.m.
WEIHAWEI & TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	20th " 4 p.m.
SEANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	20th " 4 p.m.
SEANGHAI	"ANHUI"	22nd " 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	24th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	24th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

NEW SERVICE.

SHANGHAI TO ANTUNG

direct, leaving Shanghai on alternate Wednesdays.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin "crew" Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft; Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Aichi, Ohashi, Linan, Chinkwa)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1912.

Shipping

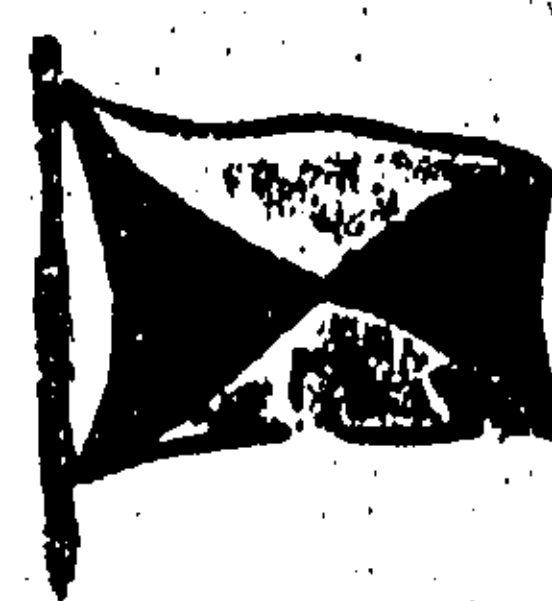
HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South America Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kob & Yokohama:	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
S.S. SILESIA 30th June.	S.S. LIBERIA 25th June
" F. BLOW 1st July.	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
" GOLDENFELS 14th July.	S.S. BADENIA 30th June.
" SUEVIA 29th July.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
For Further Particulars, apply to—	S.S. ALESIA 1st July.
	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. SEGOVIA 14th July.
	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
	S.S. BRASILIA 17th July.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO ...	4000	M. O. Smith.	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	THURSDAY, 20th June, 4 p.m.
RUBI ...	4000	S. A. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	SATURDAY, 22nd June, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 10th June, 1912. [14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tilatroem	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tilaladap	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	1st half July.
Tilmanok	JAVA	1st half July	JAPAN	1st half July.
Tilbodas	SHANGHAI	1st half July	JAVA	1st half July.
Tililwong	JAPAN	1st half July	JAVA	2nd half July.
Tilimahl	JAVA	2nd half July	SHANGHAI	2nd half July.
Tilikini	JAVA	2nd half July	JAPAN	2nd half July.
Tilpanas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	SHANGHAI	1st half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo on all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

Telephone No. 375 [15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Shinyo Maru" ...	21,000	H. S. Smith	June 25th, Noon.
S.S. "Chiyo Maru" ...	11,000	W. W. Greene	July 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru" ...	21,000	A. G. Stevens	Aug. 18th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru" ...	21,000	E. Bent	Aug. 20th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Scows. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The triple screw steamer "Shinyo Maru" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 25th June, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The twin screw steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 18th August, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Mazatlan and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Tuesday, Aug. 6, Noon.
Buyo Maru	10,500	Friday, October 4, Noon.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Tuesday, December 3, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passages and Freight, apply to S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—18, DES VREUX ROAD, HONGKONG
SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
(15] Open Office:—LUDGATE CIRQUE, LONDON, E.C.

LOG BOOK.

Big Liners.

The advance in the character of the modern Atlantic liner is well illustrated by the following table, which summarises the progress of the past twenty-two years:—

Ship.	Built.	Tonnage.
Toutonic	1890	9,986
Compania	1893	12,500
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	1897	14,350
Oceanic	1896	17,274
Kaiser Wilhelm II	1903	19,361
La Provence	1906	13,750
Kronz princess in Cecilio	1907	19,400
Adriatic	1907	24,540
Mauretania	1907	31,038
Olympic	1911	45,000
Titanic	1912	46,000
La France	1912	23,000

We have a growth in the period named from the liner of less than 10,000 tons to the liner of 40,000 tons and in length from the vessel of 505 ft. to the vessel of 850 ft. Speed has gone up from twenty-one knots to twenty-six, and come down again in the Olympic and the Titanic to twenty-one or twenty-two. It looks as if, unless there is some great revolution in marine engineering, we are not likely to see the high speed of the Mauretania and the Lusitania emulated by other boats.

It is worth noting that during the score and more of years to which the table refers the steady advance indicated has been accompanied by no single catastrophe. This is surely the best answer to the suggestion that there is "mad competition" in speed, and that it is time to call a halt in the construction of big ships. The more rational view seems to be that the modern Atlantic liner has heretofore been exceptionally fortunate in its avoidance of ice-bergs, of the danger of collision with which we have now a truly awful lesson. There will naturally be a good deal of sympathy with the various suggestions which have been made with a view to the minimising of this risk, and if ship-builders cannot give us an unsinkable ship, as seems very doubtful, it is just possible that they may see their way to offer additional protection against a contingency which obviously demands special consideration.

New Japanese Warships.

The battleship Settsu, 20,800 tons, a sister-ship of the Kawachi, which has been built at Kure, has gone through several trials with satisfactory results. Captain Tanaka, who has been appointed to command the new battleship, hoisted his flag on the 15th ult., but the vessel will be placed on the reserve list until December 1, when she will be added to the First Squadron.

The second-class cruiser Hiarado, built at the Kawasaki Yard, Kobe, is to be delivered to the Navy Department about the 15th ult. She will then be taken to Kure, wheresh she will be equipped with her big guns and other armament.

CUSTOM HOUSE
VAGARIES.

A traveller who recently returned home from British Central Africa gives an interesting example of the ways of the Custom House. He brought back 2 lbs. of manufactured tobacco and 15 lbs. unmanufactured. All of it was duly declared, and on the 2 lbs. he paid 9s. 4d. as duty, but the officer at the West India Docks could not say what the duty on the unmanufactured stuff would be until it had been tested, and it was accordingly left at the Custom House for that purpose. The test was presumably required to ascertain the quantity of moisture, which governs the amount of the duty. Some days later the importer heard from the Port of London Authority that the Customs charges were £2 17s. 9d., being 22 15s. for duty and 2s. 9d. for fine, and that there would also be 2s. 3d. to pay for warehousing and dock charges. It was added that if the Customs charges were remitted through the Authority, a fee of 5s. would be charged by the latter.—(Trail.)

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	M'outhshire	J. M. & Co.	15 July, about
Hayre, Bremen and Hamburg	Alesia	H. A. L.	2 July
Marseilles, &c.	Nora	M. M. Co.	18 June
Marseilles, &c., via Suez Canal	Hirano Maru	N. Y. K.	3 July
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg	Liberia	H. A. L.	27 June
do do do	Iyo Maru	N. Y. K.	19 June
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Africa	S. W. & Co.	19 June
do do do	Persia	S. W. & Co.	2 July
Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Bayern	H. A. L.	18 June
do do do	Budenia	H. A. L.	29 June

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York	...	...	...	...	Middleham O'Leary & Co.	...	13 July, about
Boston and New York	...	...	...	...	Indramayo	S. T. & Co.	30 July
San Francisco	...	...	...	...	Shinyo Maru	T. K. K.	25 June
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan	...	...	...	...	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	23 July
Seattle via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	...	...	...	...	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	5 August
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	...	...	...	...	Shinyo Maru	T. K. K.	25 June
Mexico, Peru, Chili via Japan	...	...	...	...	Kiyō Maru	T. K. K.	6 August
do do do	...	...	...	...	Buyō Maru	T. K. K.	4 October
Victoria & Tacoma via Shanghai & Japan	...	...	...	...	Canada Maru	O. K. S.	26 June
Victoria, and Tacoma via Japan	...	...	...	...	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	11 July 1 p.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	...	...	...	...	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	22 June
Vancouver, Seattle and Portland	Oceano	Bank Line	27 June

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	5 July
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Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Yokohama and Kobe	Nippon	S. W. & Co.	29 June
do do	Iunda	J. M. & Co.	20 June
Kobe and Yokohama	P. Waldemar	N. D. L.	25 June
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of June
Java, &c.	Tijpanas	J. C. J. L.	F. half June
Japan	Tijpanas	J. C. J. L.	F. half June
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	24 June
Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Itola	J. M. & Co.	20 June
Manila	Leongang	J. M. & Co.	20 June, 2 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	18 June, 4 p.m.
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Rubi	B. & S.	25 June, 4 p.m.
do do do	Zifiro	S. T. & Co.	20 June, 4 p.m.
Poochow via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	20 June, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Tientsin, Kobe and Yokohama	Yorok	N. D. L.	20 June, Noon
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Silesia	H. A. L.	20 June
do do do	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	14 July
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Pembrokehire	J. M. & Co.	24 June, about
Shanghai	Furst Bulow	H. A. L.	27 June
do do do	Tijlatjap	J. C. J. L.	F. half July
do do do	Tijmahu	J. C. J. L.	S. half July
do do do	Koorber	S. W. & Co.	5 July
do do do	Hangsaug	J. M. & Co.	21 June
do do do	Chinhua	B. & S.	20 June, 4 p.m.
do do do	Anhui	B. & S.	22 June, midnight

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Manchuria sailed from San Francisco on the 6th inst., for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 14th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Siberia sailed from San Francisco on the 12th inst., en route to Hongkong and is due to arrive at the 21st inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Nile which sailed from Hongkong on the 14th inst., arrived at San Francisco on June 11.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Assaye left Singapore for this port on the 16th inst., at 8.30 a.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 20th inst., at about 5 p.m.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The Yokohama office of the C. P. R. Co. is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. Monticelli which left Hongkong on the 1st inst., and Yokohama on the 9th inst., advising all well. This message was sent on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 9 p.m., when the vessel was 1,381 miles distant from Japan.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinz Ludwig which left here on Wednesday, the 16th ult., at noon, arrived at Genoa on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 6 a.m.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinz Eitel Friedrich which left here on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 4 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 6 p.m.

The I. G. M. s.s. York, carrying the German Mails, with cargo from Berlin of the 20th ult., left Colombo on Sunday, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 26th inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinz Waldemar, left Sydney on Saturday, the 1st inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

The E. & A. s.s. St. Albans left Sydney on the 8th inst., for this port via Queenland Port, Timor and Manila, and is due here on the 30th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. Kiyo Maru sailed from Valparaiso, Chile, on the 8th ult., for Hongkong and is expected on the 28th inst.

The s.s. Abol sailed from the United Kingdom on the 26th ult., for Hongkong via the Straits.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Wakasa Maru, Bombay Line, left Singapore for this port on the 14th ult., and is expected here on the 18th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tosa Maru, Bombay Line, left Bombay for this port on the 18th inst., and is expected here on the 18th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru sailed on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at noon. She will next leave for San Francisco, via sea ports of call on Tuesday, 20th August at noon.

The India Line s.s. Indradeo from New York is due at Hongkong on the 24th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco on the 8th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru sailed from Kobe for San Francisco on the 12th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Kiyo Maru sailed from Callao on the 11th inst., for Valparaiso and O'Hai.

The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong Maru, a vessel at Moji on the 12th inst., will leave for South American ports on the 14th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong Maru, a vessel at Moji on the 12th inst., will leave for South American ports on the 14th inst.

The Shire Line s.s. Pembrokehire from London is due at Hongkong on the 20th inst. She passed Canal on the 28th ult.

The Shire Line s.s. Carmarthenshire from London is due at Hongkong on the 20th inst.

The India Line s.s. Indradeo from New York is due at Hongkong on the 24th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Indradeo from Rangoon, is due at Hongkong on the 20th inst., and leaves for Yokohama and Kobe on June 21.

The Danish s.s. Siam left Singapore on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 18th inst.

The s.s. Glenlogan passed the Suez Canal on the 11th inst., for Hongkong via Straits.

The s.s. Benlawers, from Leith, Mid-India and London, left Singapore on June 13, for this port.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Hopang, from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 18th inst., and leaves for Kobe on the 19th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Kamo Maru, European Line, left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst., and is expected on June 18.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tosa Maru, Poinbay Line, left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst., and is expected on June 19.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Shiki Maru, American Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 14th inst., and is expected on June 28.

The s.s. Oceanic is expected here on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 6 a.m., and will leave this port same afternoon for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

Outward

Per P. and O. steamer Malta, From London May 18.—To Shanghai: Mrs. C. Hamilton and child.

To Hongkong: Lieut. H. R. Kunhardt, Major C. G. Pritchard, Mr. W. B. Cawsey, Mr. W. H. Jenkins, Mr. Barrett, Mr. W. J. A. Robins and Mr. A. R. Whibley.

To Singapore: Dr. W. H. Hart, Capt. T. N. Dunman, Mr. H. W. Hirst, Mr. C. W. Thring.

To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thorne and children, Dr. D. T. Skeen, Mr. P. B. Linch, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. A. J. Tyrrell, Mr. W. A. Waters, Mr. C. J. W. Williams, and Mr. J. Cummings.

Per P. and O. steamer Maloja, connecting with the steamer Devanah at Colombo. From London May 31.—To Shanghai: Mr. D. Anderson, Mr. E. Flanagan, Mr. P. Sings.

To Hongkong: Mr. C. Pemberton, Mr. D. O'Connor, Mr. A. Jackson.

To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Rigby, Mr. J. Roff, Mr. F. McEwan, Mr. G. Buchanan.

To Penang: Mrs. Walker, Mrs. J. Fyffe.

From Marseilles June 7.—To Penang: Mr. J. E. Nathan, Mr. D. F. Topham, Mr. A. Dunoon.

To Singapore: Mr. W. B. Cookwin, Mr. Robinson, Mr. M. Outhbertson.

Per P. and O. steamer Moldavia, connecting with the steamer Assaye at Colombo.

From London May 17.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Gold and child, Miss R. Norman, Mrs. and Miss Youngs, Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mr. A. Couter, Mrs. A. W. Marshall, Miss Macgregor-Smith, Mrs. Craig.

To Hongkong: Mr. B. Evans, Mr. A. Mackie.

To Singapore: Mr. W. B. Williams, Mr. F. W. A. Willmott, Mr. H. L. Manchester, Mr. J. S. Sober, Mr. S. O. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rawson, Mr. W. McKinnon, Mr. C. B. W. J. Fitz Gerald, Miss Weigall, Miss M. McPhoe, Mr. J. Dainton, Mrs. and Miss Stanor.

To Penang: Miss K. S. Cowdery, Mr. and Mrs. R. Torrell, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne and children, Capt. Duuman, Lieut. D. Hutchinson, Mr. L. Kirby, Mr. N. Garnett, Mr. G. Hartley, Mr. W. Mulcock, Mr. F. Beekingham, Mr. P. Gordon.

From Marseilles May 24.—To Sourabaya: Mr. A. E. Brunning.

To Manila: Mr. J. E. Edwards. To Singapore: Mr. B. Johnston, Mr. E. R. Blunstone, Mr. R. G. Hunt, Mr. A. F. Wollaston. From Brindisi May 20.—To Manila: Mr. J. F. Kent.

Per P. and O. steamer Mongolia, connecting with the steamer Delta at Colombo.—From London June 14.—To Shanghai Mr. A. Walker, Mr. Swettenham.

To Singapore: Miss R. Krinzley, Mr. H. Mark.

From Marseilles June 21.—To Shanghai: Mr. R. S. Pratt. To Singapore: Mr. E. L. Talma.

To Penang: Mr. Hee Ngan, Cheah, Mr. Yin Khean Leong, Mr. L. D. Evans.

Per P. and O. steamer Nubia, From London June 15.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. N. Oliver-Rutherford, Mr. M. Oglarhard.

To Penang: Mr. R. Makoponco, Mr. M. T. Hollywood, Mr. W. G. Gillman, Miss E. Robertson, Mr. E. J. Chandler, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. J. Edington.

Per P. and O. steamer Modine, connecting with the steamer Egypt, at Colombo.

From London June 28.—To Singapore: Mrs. and Miss G. Morrison.

From Marseilles July 5. To Shanghai: Mr. C. Shen.

To Singapore: Mr. J. Polghase. Per P. and O. steamer Sardinia, From London June 20.—To Hongkong: Mr. A. Allan.

To Singapore: Mr. C. R. Cormack, Mr. A. Pountney.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Ceylon, Br. s.s., 5,295, Nordfeli, 16th June—Moji 11th June, Gen. A. Nilson.

Pakal Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,189, H. Fomine, 16th June—Moji 9th June, Gen. M. B. K.

Tijpanas, Dut. s.s., 2,414, J. F. Scholten, 16th June—Moji 9th June, Gen. J. C. J. L.

Canada Maru, J. P. s.s., 3,769, K. Hori, 16th June—Shanghai 10th June, Gen. O. S. K.

Huiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, W. O. Passmore, 17th June—Fochow 13th June, Gen. D. L. & Co.

Hongkong, Br. s.s., 1,356, S. Wilde, 16th June—Shanghai 12th June, Gen. J. M. & Co.

10th, Br. s.s., 3,402, W. W. Tucker, 16th June—Yokohama 11th June, Gen. J. M. & Co.

Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, Barku, 16th June—Swatow 16th June, Gen. B. & S.

Poonas, Fr. s.s., 4,878, A. F. Vigne, 16th June—London 4th May, Gen. P. & O. S. N. Co.

Si Kiang, Fr. s.s., 615, E. de Cate-lano, 15th June—Haiphong 14th June, Gen. M. M.

Sigul, Ger. s.s., 207, F. Christensen, 16th June—Hohow 16th June, Rite, J. & Co.

On Sang, Br. s.s., 1,787, A. G. Smith, 16th June—Canton 14th June, Gen. J. M. & Co.

Daiichi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,352, T. N. Kanuma, 16th June—Moji 10th June, Gen. M. B. K.

Yei-mo Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,850, Yamaguchi, 16th June—Moji 10th June, Gen. O. S. K.

Chun Sang, Br. s.s., 1,418, G. P. Mallock, 16th June—Hongkong 15th June—J. M. & Co.

Chow Tai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Reber, 17th June—Manila 14th June, Ballast—B. & S.

Yuan Maio, Jap. s.s., 2,329, S. Hori, 17th June—Moji 11th June, Gen. M. B. K.

Nora, Fr. s.s., 3,422, E. Cassinova, 17th June—Yokohama 8th June, Gen. M. M.

Zafra, Am. s.s., 2,041, M. C. Smith, 17th June—Manila 14th June—Hampden & Co.

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MARKET PRICES.

COAL COMBINE.

Chinese Directors Lose Real Control.

The Tokyo Correspondent of the "China Press" writes:—"The much talked of amalgamation of two coal fields in China, the Kaiping and Lanchow, has been effected at last, says the Tokyo, "Asahi," and the management of the new company, has been secured by Major Nathan, manager of the Kaiping coal mines. This is accounted a great success for British interests in China, because it was generally expected that the Kaiping mines would be bought up by the Chinese rights recovery movement.

Originally the Kaiping coal mines were a joint enterprise between the Chinese Government and Chinese capitalists, initiated by the late Li Hung-chang at an outlay of 1,200,000 Taels during his Viceroyalty of Chihli. At the time of the Boxer Rebellion, the company was transferred to an English capitalist, Mr. Hooper for fear lest the mines might be destroyed by the troops of the powers. Mr. Hooper was clever enough to avail himself of the opportunity thus offered to him to convert the concern into a joint stock company, raising the capital to \$1,000,000, of which \$395,000 was the estimated value of the property at that time, and the rest, \$605,000, was subscribed in England.

Mr. Hooper took up the entire control of the company, whose business was greatly expanded. The output of the mines was increased from about 80,000 to 2,000,000 tons annually, and the coal fields now cover 220,000 square miles, so that, supposing that, allowing for the coal already dug out, there still remain 225,000,000 tons below ground, it will be an easy matter to increase the annual output to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 tons. The company realizes every year, it is said, a net profit of at least £300,000.

The Lanchow Mines.

The Lanchow coal mine company was started by the Chinese who failed in an attempt to buy up the Kaiping mines from the British with a view to putting a spoke in the wheel of the British company. Its capital was 2,000,000 Taels, and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank in Tientsin assisted this movement against the British concern. Operations were started at Ma-shia kou and some other fields, all of which directly connected with the fields at Kaiping. The fields on the Lanchow side bordered the river Lan, and thus splendid facilities were offered for the operation of the mines, as well as the conveyance of the products. The Lanchow coal is inferior to the Kaiping, but the Chinese in the north in their rights recovery zeal used the Lanchow coal and refused to buy the Kaiping coal. The output of the Lanchow mines is at present only 1,000 tons a day, but it is possible to increase this considerably if the company is equipped like that at Kaiping. The Lanchow mines therefore gave cause for much anxiety to the British capitalists interested in the Kaiping mines.

The Amalgamation.

The amalgamation of the two concerns naturally came to be discussed between the Chinese and the British capitalists interested and at first it was proposed that the Kaiping mines should be purchased by the Chinese. The Chinese offered £1,500,000, but the British demanded £2,400,000. A compromise was reached at last on £1,800,000, and the Chinese began to collect the necessary funds.

Just then, however, the revolution broke out. During the troubles Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, by his services of mediation between both the revolutionaries and the Imperialists, won much popularity among the Chinese. The British capitalists seized the opportunity at once to start a movement to buy the Lanchow mines. It is even said that they presented a large amount of money to the Chinese authorities, who were in financial difficulty in order to attain their object.

The Question of Capital.

In the contract of amalgamation, the capital of each company is estimated at £1,000,000, and the profits of the new company are to be divided in the proportion of 60 per cent. for the Kaiping and 40 per cent. for the Lanchow mines. The new company must have its head office in Tientsin and a board of directors to which each company will appoint three directors. An executive head will be elected from among the six directors to take sole responsibility for the company's business.

It will be seen that apparently each company is equally represented in the new concern, but this arrangement is merely a formal one intended to appease Chinese susceptibilities, and Major Nathan, manager of the Kaiping coal mines, has actually the practical control so that the Lanchow mines have in fact been incorporated in the Kaiping company.

How Japan is Affected.

Although the amalgamation of the two fields does not attract much attention in Japan, continues the Tokyo "Asahi," the Kyushu coal operators should realize that their market in China must be affected by the activity of the British who now control two of the biggest coalfields in China. At present there is exported annually 800,000 tons of Kaiping coal to Tientsin and district, 400,000 tons to Shanghai and about 800,000 tons to Chofoo, Dairen, Hongkong and Japan. If the Lanchow mines are well equipped, the mines will in time turn out 4,000,000 tons a year. This increased output will affect not only the sale of Kyushu coal in China, but also the domestic market in Japan proper, because the amount of Kaiping coal imported into Japan has been continually increasing in recent years. It was 60,000 tons in 1910 and 120,000 tons in 1911, and the amount is expected to run up to 200,000 tons this year.

Kaiping coal is good for making gas and coke. According to the statement of Mr. Oyeda of the Tokyo Gas Company, the Kaiping product is just as good as the Yubari for making gas and the former is better for making coke, and its heating power is far greater. The Kamaishi Iron Foundry was able formerly to produce pig iron of 58 per cent. quality only but is now turning out 66 per cent. quality, because it employs Kaiping coal. The use of Kaiping coal increasing in the Tokyo Gas Works, the Kamaishi Iron Foundry, the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal, etc. The competition of Kaiping coal is therefore bound to harass Japanese coal mine operators in the future.

P.M. S.S. CO. WILL BUILD NO SHIPS.

If Proposed Measure Passes Congress.

Mr. Schwerin, general manager of the Pacific Mail, writes:—"The proposed line via the Panama Canal to the Orient is to consist of eight steamers—the four now in operation, the Korea, Siberia, Mongolia and Manchuria, with additional cabin accommodations, cafe, verandas and large smoking rooms and ladies' lounges, etc., and four new steamers of 38,000 tons displacement and seventeen knots each, with all the modern improvements of transatlantic liners.

"The route proposed is from New York via the Canal to San Pedro, thence to San Francisco, thence to Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila and Hongkong, and the reverse, touching at the same ports on the homeward voyage. The fleet of eight vessels will give two sailings per month each way, and you will note that on the outward and homeward voyage all ships touch at Honolulu, and the service at that port will be with eight as fine ships as there are in the world.

There is, however, a great deal of agitation on the west coast against permitting any ships which are owned by railroads, or in which a railroad has any stock in the company, using the canal. If such legislation becomes the law, then, of course we will not build these new ships."

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be prepaid by Siberian Post Office.

The Parcel Post to the Chinese provinces of Hupoh and Hunan is now resumed.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London Due Shanghai
May 25 June 10

MAILS DUE.

French, Czecho, 18th inst.
Siberian, Anhui, 20th inst.
English, Assaye, 20th inst.
American, Siberia, 21st inst.
German, Manchuria, 24th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 18th June, 10 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles (Letter posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents).—Per Nera, 18th June, 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North & China, Japan, Honolulu, United States, Canada, South America via San Francisco—Per Korea, 18th June, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sai Tai, 18th June, 1.15 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle—Per Tanabara-maru, 18th June, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Tientsin, 18th June, 3 p.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Tientsin, 18th June, 5 p.m.

Hollow, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Signal, 18th June, 5 p.m.

Port Bayard, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Si-kiang, 18th June, 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 19th June, 10 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Linsang, 19th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Kaio-maru, 19th June, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sai Tai, 19th June, 1.15 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Rinda, 19th June, 5 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per C. Apsar, 20th June, noon.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Syria, 20th June, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Zafiro, 20th June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chin-hui, 20th June, 3 p.m.

Straits and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Assaye, 20th June, 5 p.m.

Japan via Moji—Per Yerima-maru, 20th June, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Foochow—Per Haiding, 21st June, 10 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per Hopsang, 22nd June, 10 a.m.

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Philippine Islands—Per Loongang, 22nd June, 1 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Express of India, 22nd June, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Loongang, 22nd June, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 22nd June, 6 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Timor, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Empi, 24th June, 11 a.m.

Tientsin—Per Cheong-hing, 24th June, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hatan, 26th June, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Kaifung, 26th June, 3 p.m.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Late Letters 11 to 11.30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents.—Per Deutinger, 26th June, 11 a.m.

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